ÉDITION DE LUXE



THE GRAPHIC.

AN

ILLUSTRATED

> WEEKLY <

NEWSPAPER.



PRICE NINEPENCE

THE GRAPHIC, MAY 17, 1890

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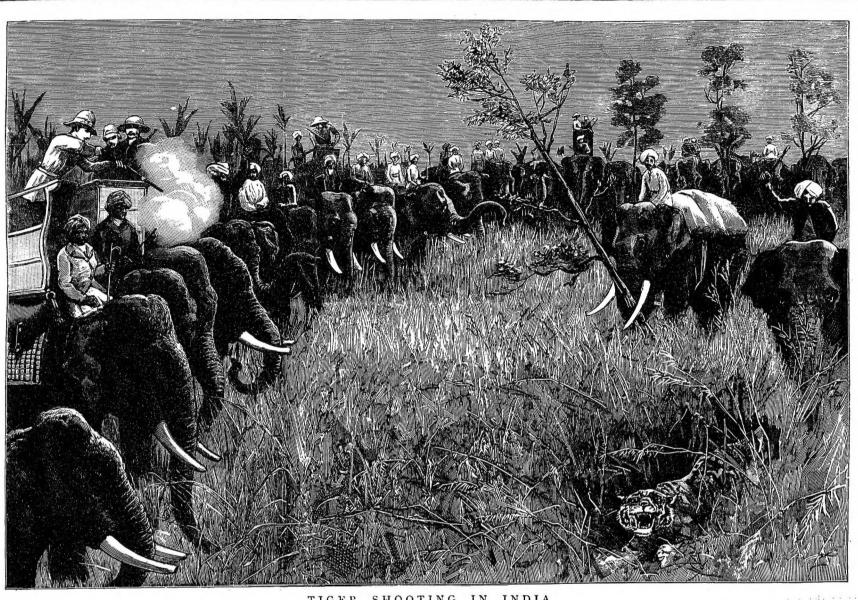
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ÉDITION DE LUXE

SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1890

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS

PRICE NINEPENCE
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TIGER SHOOTING IN INDIA A SKETCH MADE DURING PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S RECENT TRIP TO INDIA





LORD HARTINGTON AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.months ago Lord Hartington was incapacitated from his public duties by serious illness. Happily, he has now completely regained his health, but the fact of his temporary retirement brought home to men's minds the exceeding value of his political services to his countrymen during the eventful years which have succeeded the disruption of the Liberal party. Tuesday's banquet was a recognition, according to our somewhat ponderous British fashion, of the gratitude which he deserves for his straightforward and courageous behaviour. Lord Hartington is not an especially brilliant man, nor has he any natural love for politics. Had he been born in a different sphere, he would possibly never have been heard of as a politician. But, being the eldest son of an influential Duke, and having moreover the good fortune to sit in the breezy atmosphere (we speak metaphorically) of the Lower House, he loyally accepted the career which circumstances had marked out for him. Popular he undoubtedly is, and the secret of his popularity is that his countrymen believe him to be conscientious, and that he means what he says. This sounds feeble commendation. Yet there are a good many prominent politicians nowadays of whom it would be difficult to say as much. Mr. Chamberlain made a good point when he quoted Dr. Johnson's remark about a Duke of Devonshire of his own epoch. It is the "dogged veracity" characterising the descendant as well as the ancestor which enlists the confidence of the public. As regards the banquet, it was a decided success. The speeches were all by men whom the public likes to hear; they were good of their kind; and they were not too long. The pith of them may be stated thus. The breach between the Dissentient and the Gladstonian Liberals is not likely to be healed during the present generation; Home Rule remains a shadowy impalpable essence with which the "old Parliamentary hand" still hopes to conjure himself back into power; and the essential moral (or immoral) unity of the Gladstone-Parnellite alliance was mercilessly indicated by Lord Hartington. These gentlemen are all linked hand in hand; at the top of the chain are such eminently respectable personages as Lords Spencer, Granville, and Ripon; lower down are the Gladstones, Harcourts, Laboucheres, and the Irish Parliamentary party generally; and, at the other end, the Irish-American desperadoes. This phenomenon, as we have said over and over again in these columns, is a familiar feature in all revolutionary movements.

COMPENSATION FOR PUBLICANS. -- In the interests of temperance, it is much to be regretted that the extreme members of the Temperance Party have adopted so very hostile a tone with regard to the proposals of the Government on this question. A more moderate scheme relating to a difficult and far-reaching problem has never been submitted to the House of Commons. Most people are agreed that there are too many public-houses, and what is wanted is that their number shall as soon as possible, and by fair means, be diminished. The Government propose that the County Councils shall have at their disposal funds which would enable them to strike a bargain with publicans whose establishments might with advantage be closed, and thus to confer at once a considerable benefit on the communities they represent. Mr. Caine and his friends cry out against this as if it were a monstrous iniquity, whereas it is in reality a simple and straightforward plan for advancing the cause they have so much at heart. It may be true that if a publican is deprived of his license he has no legal claim to compensation; but for that very reason the local authorities will always hesitate to cancel licenses that have not been abused, since they will be unwilling to take away from men their means of obtaining a livelihood. The scheme devised by the Government, if it becomes law, will bring us, without the slightest unfairness to any one, at least a few steps nearer to the solution of the problem. Perhaps Mr. Ritchie lays rather too much stress on the fact that the funds for limiting the traffic in drink will be obtained from drink; for money raised by taxation belongs to the people as a whole, no matter from what source it comes. But he certainly does not overrate the importance of the fact that the County Councils will be free to accept or reject any terms that may be suggested by the publicans whom they wish to "buy out." It is not to be supposed that they will betray the interests of their constituents by paying higher sums than are found, after due inquiry, to be strictly just.

Volunteer Equipment.—Metropolitan Volunteers have some reason to feel dissatisfied with the disposal of the sum just sanctioned by Parliament for the equipment of the citizen army. They are excluded from participation on the ground that the Mansion House Fund has provided for their requirements. To begin with, that is not an entirely accurate assumption; some of the poorer London corps are still in debt for articles of equipment purchased before Sir James Whitehead appealed to public charity. But even if this were not the case, it would be most unfair and impolitic to exclude a large and most self-sacrificing body of Volunteers

from sharing State assistance, solely because local effort and public spirit had forestalled Government action. The London contingent still has crying wants, notably for rifle ranges and drill halls, but now that public generosity has been exhausted by the Mansion House appeal, they will have to raise the money, as best they can, among themselves. Mr. Stanhope trusts that those provincial battalions which have collected funds for equipment will spend them on other useful objects. Just so; but the metropolitan regiments are debarred from doing that, having disbursed on equipment all their available funds before the late Lord Mayor rushed to the rescue. Again, many of the wealthier corps received only small sums from the Mansion House, on account of their having supplied themselves previous to the hat being sent round. It is doubly hard on them, therefore, to be now excluded from the State grant, whereas provincial regiments which kept their funds intact will draw at the rate of 12s. a-head. Not a good way, it must be confessed, to stimulate esprit de corps among the Volunteers. The State subsidy ought to be distributed equally per head throughout the service; that would be fair to all.

FRENCH CLAIMS IN NEWFOUNDLAND. --- The Newfoundland delegates have arrived in this country, and we do entreat Lord Knutsford and his colleagues to take a courageous and really statesmanlike view of the situation. Their temptation, not unnaturally, is to make matters as pleasant as possible towards the French, without caring much about our oldest colony. France is very powerful, and is only five-and-twenty miles away from Dover; whereas the Newfoundlanders are a small community, and live on the other side of the Atlantic. The Colonial Office, therefore, inclines to be civil to France, and to let Newfoundland slide. This is a familiar method with commonplace expediency-worshipping politicians; and it has largely characterised the recent policy of our Cabinet, as is shown by the modus vivendi. This, which was expressly arranged to soothe the susceptibilities of the French, has aroused an intense feeling of indignation in Newfoundland itself. We have already, on former occasions, detailed the various matters which, under the provisions of the Treaty of Utrecht, cause so much vexation to the population of Newfoundland. Here we would take a broader view, and say, plainly, that this Treaty, as regards the rights conferred on the French in Newfoundland, should be "denounced" with all convenient speed. It is a monstrous and unnatural thing that a so-called self-governing community should have a foreign Power squatting on its shores, not merely claiming numerous exclusive privileges, but interfering with and strangling native industries. How should we like it if the Dutch had a similar monopoly on the coast of East Anglia? We should not endure it for a month. Yet the parallel is not strong enough, for fishing is here only one out of many industries: whereas, it is the industry of Newfoundland. We wish the public would transfer some of their enthusiasm about Equatorial Africa, a nasty, pestilential region, which will never be fit for European colonisation, to our neglected North American settlements, which are intrinsically far more valuable. If we go on acting feebly, Newfoundland (with Labrador as well) will presently jump into Uncle Sam's capacious embrace. And Uncle Sam will soon send Froggy

GENERAL VON CAPRIVI. --- The German Emperor has good reason to congratulate himself on his choice of a successor to Prince Bismarck. A week or two ago, when the new Chancellor addressed the Prussian Parliament for the first time, every one was pleased with his frankness, courtesy, and tact; and on Monday last he produced at least as good an impression by the way in which he spoke in the Reichstag. That he will soon have difficulties enough to contend with, we may take for granted; but it is already evident that he will know how to meet them in a manly and genial spirit. A man of his temperament would not, of course, have been equal to the gigantic task accomplished by Prince Bismarck; but a new situation requires new qualities, and it is quite possible that the duties of to-day and to-morrow may be more readily fulfilled by General von Caprivi than they could have been by his fiery and imperious predecessor. Nothing could have been better in its way than General von Caprivi's treatment of the German Colonial Question. Having embarked on a Colonial policy. Germany is bound, he thinks, to carry out energetically the schemes to which she has committed herself; but he proposes to combine discretion with vigour, and, above all, to take care that the good relations between his country and England are maintained intact. Any Englishman who has allowed himself to to be frightened by the success of German enterprise in Africa, may find much to console him in the Chancellor's remarks on the subject. It is quite true, as he says, that the Germans, as colonists, are apt to trust too much to the action of their Government. Englishmen, on the contrary, look to private effort as the only effectual means by which great colonies can be founded and extended. As long as this difference of method lasts, we need not fear German competition, either in Africa or in any other part of the world.

Welsh Gold-Mining.—It is to be feared that Taffy will have to wait a long time before his lovely land takes rank among the great gold-producing countries of the world. The

Morgan Mining Company has discovered, like other similar concerns before it, that although gold undoubtedly exists in the Welsh mountains, it is extremely difficult to find. Mr. Pritchard Morgan made a most auspicious start by coming upon a really valuable deposit, and it was this happy find which led to the formation of the Company, and which also conduced, perhaps, to give him a seat in the House of Commons. But experts who had knowledge of previous efforts predicted that the deposit would prove to be merely "a pocket;" that is, a chance collection of rich ore, probably surrounded by barren strata. We gather from what Lord Winchelsea said at the late meeting of shareholders that this gloomy view of the situation is justified by the event. The ore taken out of the "pocket" assayed an ounce and more of gold to the ton, and had that percentage been maintained the shareholders would have made fabulous profits. But as the deposit became exhausted the yield became poorer and poorer, until at last it hardly paid working expenses. There is still a chance, however, of striking a permanent lode, or even if that boon evades the miners they may light upon some more "pockets" of a still richer sort. Anyway, it is an interesting experiment, and the result should finally settle, one way or the other, the longstanding question as to the possibility of making Welsh gold-mining pay. Previous efforts were of a smaller and less vigorous kind, so that their failure did not terminate the controversy. But if the present company, with its manifold advantages at starting, makes a bad thing of the business, poor Taffy had better cease to think of growing rich beyond the dreams of avarice.

LANGUAGE AND DIPLOMACY. -The ancient usage by which French was tacitly accepted as the universal language for politeness and diplomacy is gradually vanishing. uniformity which steam and electricity might have been expected to foster has been counteracted by the strong Nationalist sentiment which has arisen throughout Europe. And the display of this sentiment is due to the fact that the mass of the people, even in despotic countries, exercise far more power than they did formerly. "The classes" are cosmopolitan; "the masses" are national. Hence the rehabilitation of languages which were once regarded as plebeian, and therefore doomed to gradual extinction. Western Belgium no longer treats Flemish as a peasants' patois. Welsh is far more assertive than it was a generation ago. In St. Petersburg the Court used to talk the most superfine French; the native tongue was reserved for intercourse with moujiks. But the present Czar has quite identified himself with the prevalent Nationalist tendencies: he is Muscovite to the backbone; and, though he talked French to Emperor William last year, it was either because his exalted cousin did not understand Russian, or because he wished to convey a hint that, although a German alliance was nice, a French alliance was nicer still. William the Untaciturn is reported to have expressed his regret that he never heard a word of the dear old Teutonic tongue while with the Czar; but now, with characteristic pluck, he is busily learning Russian. Possibly, however, when the two potentates meet at Krasnoe Selo, German may be the language selected for intercourse; since it is announced that the Czar will, for the future, remain proof against Parisian blandishments, and will revert to the traditional friendship with Berlin. The blame for the temporary estrangement is laid upon Prince Bismarck, who now probably realises the truth of the proverb .: Les absents ont toujours tort.

Women in Politics .- It has become pretty evident lately that the action of women in the political world is a force which statesmen will soon have to take very seriously into account. The dames of the Primrose League have exercised no slight influence in more than one of the recent by-elections; and this week we have been reminded by the meetings of the Women's Liberal Federation that women on the Liberal side are not less enthusiastic than those of them who act with the Tories. That the leading women on both sides display much ability and zeal must be admitted. Nevertheless, a good many people who have always been favourable to the introduction of the feminine element into politics are probably rather disappointed by the line political women have hitherto chosen to adopt. The chief reason why it is desirable that they should have a voice in the management of national affairs is that there are some great and difficult public questions with which they are, or ought to be, specially competent to deal. These are the questions by which the poorer class of women and children are more particularly affected. Now, there is nothing to show that the members of the Women's Federations and Leagues are devoting themselves to the consideration of these vital subjects. Their attention is given chiefly to the ordinary topics of current political controversy, with which all of us are already only too familiar. Women who desire to play an important part in politics ought at present to be absorbed by the study of the Report on Sweating, and of all the perplexing problems suggested by the facts set forth in that errible document. If they would think more about such things, and less about party disputes, they would give the thest possible proof of their fitness for a definite and recognised place in our political system.

RAILWAY WORKERS.—The public feel so much sympathy for the genuine grievances of railway workers, that it is a

matter for regret to see these deserving men mixing themselves up with Socialists and Anarchists. There is little or nothing in common between them and the leading speakers at last Sunday's demonstration. When they are urged to combine, the advice is sensible enough, but when the further recommendation is added that they should proclaim a general railway strike throughout the kingdom, more idiotic counsel could not be imagined. That might "bring capital to its knees," as one speaker phrased it, but labour would be brought even more quickly to the "clemming" point. The simultaneous stoppage of railway traffic would instantly suspend every industry in the country, would so seriously diminish the food supplies of great cities as to force up prices four, five, or even tenfold, and would bring every sort of business to a standstill. And what benefit would the railway workers derive from striking such a fatal blow at the national prosperity? None whatever; on the contrary, the area of their employment would necessarily be restricted in proportion to the shrinkage of trade. Nor is there any reason why they should resort to such a desperate and suicidal remedy. Public feeling is entirely on their side as regards the unduly long hours of toil exacted by some companies, and also even more strongly with their demand to have the present dangerous system of shunting discontinued. On both of these matters they are fairly entitled to invoke the assistance of the Legislature, the public safety being as much involved as their own. The rates of remuneration come, of course, into a different category, but we do not understand that there is much complaint on that head. Whether, however, they feel aggrieved in one respect or another, they may depend upon it that no good is to be got by Hyde Park demonstrations under Socialist auspices.

KING CHARLES THE FIRST ON THE SCAFFOLD, --- If Mr. Dick, the good-humoured but crazy gentleman in "David Copperfield," were amongst us in the flesh, he would be gratified to find that his favourite hero, Charles the First, was receiving so much attention. A dozen or more letters have recently appeared in the Times-headed by one from Mr. Reginald Palgrave, who has just published a book about Oliver Cromwell-discussing a very momentous question. The question is this: Did the Martyr King kneel at the block, preserving otherwise an upright position; or did he stretch himself at full length upon the scaffold to receive the headsman's blow? Mr. Palgrave adopts the latter view, which is, on the whole, supported by evidence supplied by other correspondents. We have neither the requisite knowledge nor the desire to give an opinion one way or other. What strikes us as noteworthy is that a point which is intrinsically of such microscopic interest should attract so much curiosity, not merely on the part of the contributors to this correspondence, but also from those who read the letters. The phenomenon may perhaps be thus explained. The public appetite nowadays is satiated and jaded by enormous doses of certain kinds of information. What a lot we have heard lately, for example, about Mr. Stanley and the Equatorial Forest! But this is cheerful reading by the side of the eternal Irish squabbles, or the Tithes' Bill, or the Compensation to Publicans! And, like Mr. Dick, who variegated the monotony of his daily life with Betsy Trotwood by inserting into his Memorial something about King Charles's Head, so to the bored public Mr. Palgrave's letter came as a blessed relief, and though the actual point at issue was trivial, it led them to dwell on the subject generally, which is not trivial. And here a word to our artists. Why not follow the example of Mr. Crofts and Mr. Gow, and give us more historical pictures? There are thousands of excellent subjects awaiting their brushes, even if they go back no earlier than 1688. It would be a refreshing change after the worn-out ideas which are displayed year after year in such multitudes on our gallery-walls.

A TEACHING UNIVERSITY FOR LONDON. -- It seems probable that this difficult and perplexing question is at last about to be settled. When it was first raised, two conflicting solutions were suggested. One was to the effect that the existing University of London-which is only an examining body-should be transformed, so as to meet an acknowledged need of the capital. The other proposal was that the existing University should be left alone as an institution for the benefit of the entire nation, and that a new Teaching University should be founded. The second of these two plans would have been the simplest, and in some ways the best, for in King's College and University College London already has the elements out of which a good Teaching University might be readily constituted. This scheme, however, met with resolute opposition; and it did not secure the approval of the Royal Commission which was appointed to investigate the subject. The Senate of the University of London thereupon drew up a set of proposals by which, it was hoped, a compromise might be effected. But this time the provincial Colleges intervened, protesting that their interests were being sacrificed; and so the controversy appeared to have become more complicated than ever. The Senate, not discouraged, set to work again; and now it has produced a scheme by which the provincial Colleges, although not admitted to the position of "constituent Colleges," will have all the rights that are really necessary for the maintenance of their independence and efficiency. The Senate proposes, too, that the University should receive power to hold

property for the establishment of Professorships and Lectureships, and for "the furtherance of regular and liberal education and of original research"—a provision which would enable the University to associate with its other work that of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching. The new scheme, although far from being perfect may, if carried out wisely and thoroughly, lead to the development of a University capable of satisfying the wants of London, and worthy of its position as the centre of the Empire.

ACCESS TO ROYAL PARKS. --- Owing to the rapid extension of London westwards, and the equally rapid multiplication of suburban railways, the series of Royal parks, stretching from Barnes Common to Hampton Court, are scarcely more remote from Cockneydom than Kensington Gardens were when the Victorian era began. But the means of public access to these splendid enclosures have not kept pace with the march of events. The northern entrance at Roehampton Gate into Richmond Park is still blocked to all except pedestrians; while the inhabitants of Kingston, Surbiton, and Hampton Court have just moved their conscript fathers to agitate for better means of access to the Home Park and Bushey Park. So strong, too, was the case made out by the deputation from these thriving communities, who invoked the Lord Mayor's assistance, that he has promised the use of the Mansion House for an indignation meeting on the 13th prox. It should not require all this fuss and noise to secure the coveted boons. Would any human being be a ha'porth the worse were the people of Kingston and Surbiton gratified in the manner they desire? We doubt it; even those privileged persons who pay a guinea a year for a private key would only suffer from the wind coming between them and their nobility. But, if the grievance only affected people dwelling in the adjacent towns, it would not deserve to be ventilated at the Mansion House. It really affects those thousands of Londoners who, on a fine afternoon, take rail to Kingston or Hampton to get a whiff of fresh air and a brief glimpse of beautiful scenery. When they arrive, they find themselves jealously shut out from Paradise by walls and locked gates—a disappointment which not unnaturally gives rise to complaint that they are taxed for the maintenance of parks which neither they nor any one else, except a privileged few, are allowed to enjoy.

Notice. — With this week's number are issued Two EXTRA SUPPLEMENTS, one an ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTION of the IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, written by Sir J. R. Somers Vine, F.R.G.S., F.S.S., the other entitled "PICTURES OF THE YEAR, I."

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June 4th for 15 days.

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June 25th for 15 days.

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Powerful Paddle Steamers with excellent Cabins, &c.
Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.

TOR full particulars, see Time Books and Handbills, to be obtained at Victoria, London Bridge, or any other Station, and at the following Branch Offices, where Tickets may also be obtained:—West End General Offices. 28, Regent Circus, Pecadilly, and 8. Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar Square; Hays Agency, Cornhill; Cook's Office, Ludgate Circus, and Gaze's Office, 142 Strand, Cornhill; Cook's Office, Ludgate Circus, and Gaze's Office, 142 Strand, Cornhill; Cook's Office, Ludgate Circus, and Gaze's Office, 142 Strand, Cornhill; Cook's Office, Ludgate Circus, and Gaze's Office, 142 Strand, Cornhill; Cook's Office, Ludgate Circus, and Gaze's Office, 142 Strand, Cornhill; Cook's Office, Ludgate Circus, and Gaze's Office, 142 Strand, Cornhill; Cook's Office, Ludgate Circus, and Gaze's Office, 142 Strand, Cornhill; Cook's Office, Ludgate Circus, and Carlo Cook's Office, Cook's Office, Ludgate Circus, and Carlo Cook's Office, 142 Strand, Cook's Office, 142 Strand, Cook's Office, 142 Strand, Cook's Office, 143 St



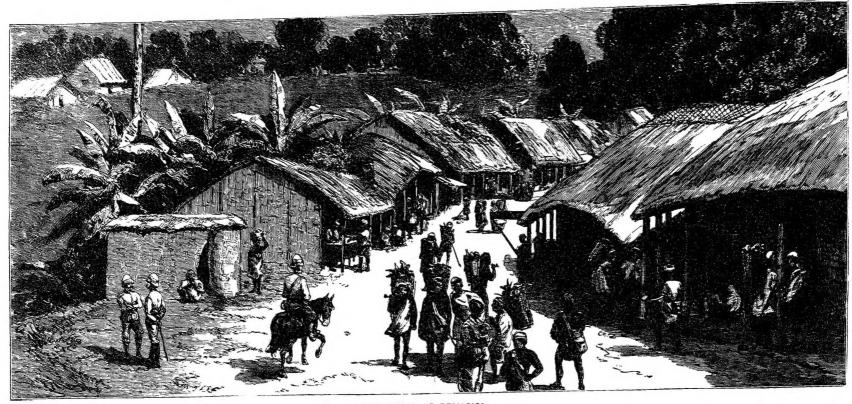
THE OPENING OF THE MILITARY EXHIBITION

WE gave some account of this Exhibition-the "Sodgeries," as it WE gave some account of this Exhibition—the "Sodgeries," as it has already been dubbed—in our last issue. Wednesday last week was the opening day, and by that morning the Exhibition was practically finished. Lord Wolseley was one of the earliest arrivals, and he was followed by a number of other officers, who waited to receive the Royal party. Much interest was taken in the tiny battalion of boys from the Duke of York's School, and in the detachment of Chelsea pensioners who were to form the avenue through which the visitors were to drive. At half-past eleven the Duke of Cambridge drove up, and soon after the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince and Princess Christian, the Princesses Victoria and Louise and the Duke of Teck arrived and took their places on the Royal dais, where they received the veteran Earl of Albemarle, who fought at Waterloo three-quarters of a century ago. At noon who fought at Waterloo three-quarters of a century ago. At noon a flourish of trumpets announced the arrival of the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Prince, who wore Field-Marshal's uniform, having taken his seat, the National Anthem was played by the bands, and a brief religious service was conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Duke of Cambridge, as President of the Council, then read a brief account of the history and objects of the Exhibition; and the Prince, in reply, expressed his thanks, and ended by declaring the Exhibition open. Purses in aid of the Soldiers' institutes, to assist which the Exhibition has been started, were presented by numerous lady-collectors, and the Royal party made a tour of the Exhibition, not leaving until two o'clock, when the general public was admitted.

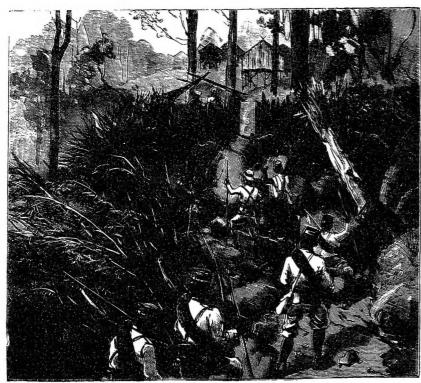
PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR TIGER-HUNTING See page 556

THE CHIN-LUSHAI EXPEDITION

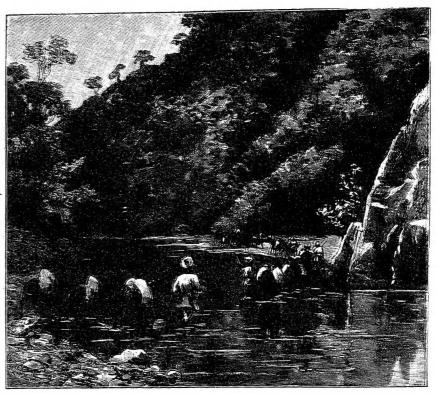
"THE Surrender of the Rajah Lienpunga."—This Lushai chief is one of many brothers, sons of Lukpilall (formerly one of the greatest of the Lushai chiefs). Since the father's death the sons have been a constant source of trouble to the Government of India. Early last year Lienpunga with a large armed following raided several villages in the Chengri district, killed many of the villagers, and carried off a large number of women and children to his strong-hold in the Lushai hills. To recover the captives and punish Lienpunga, a force, composed of regular troops and military police from the Chittagong Hill tracts, was told off from the main expedition which was then proceeding against the Lushais; and at the same time a column also started from the Cachar side to co-operate



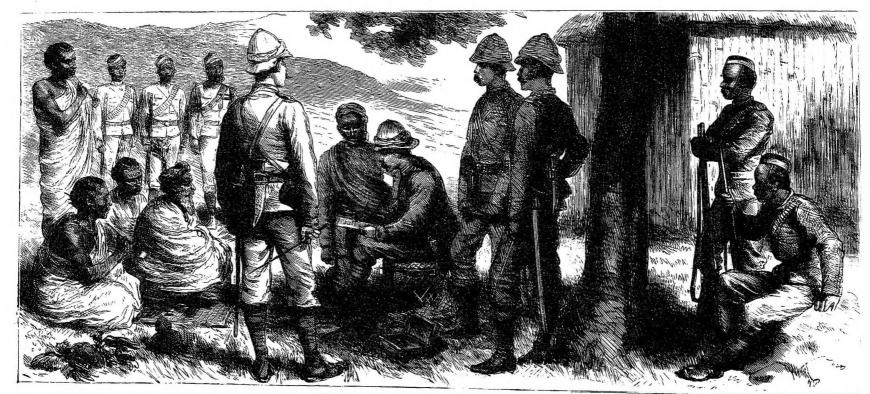
THE BAZAAR AT DEMAGIRI



THE ENTRANCE TO A LUSHAI VILLAGE



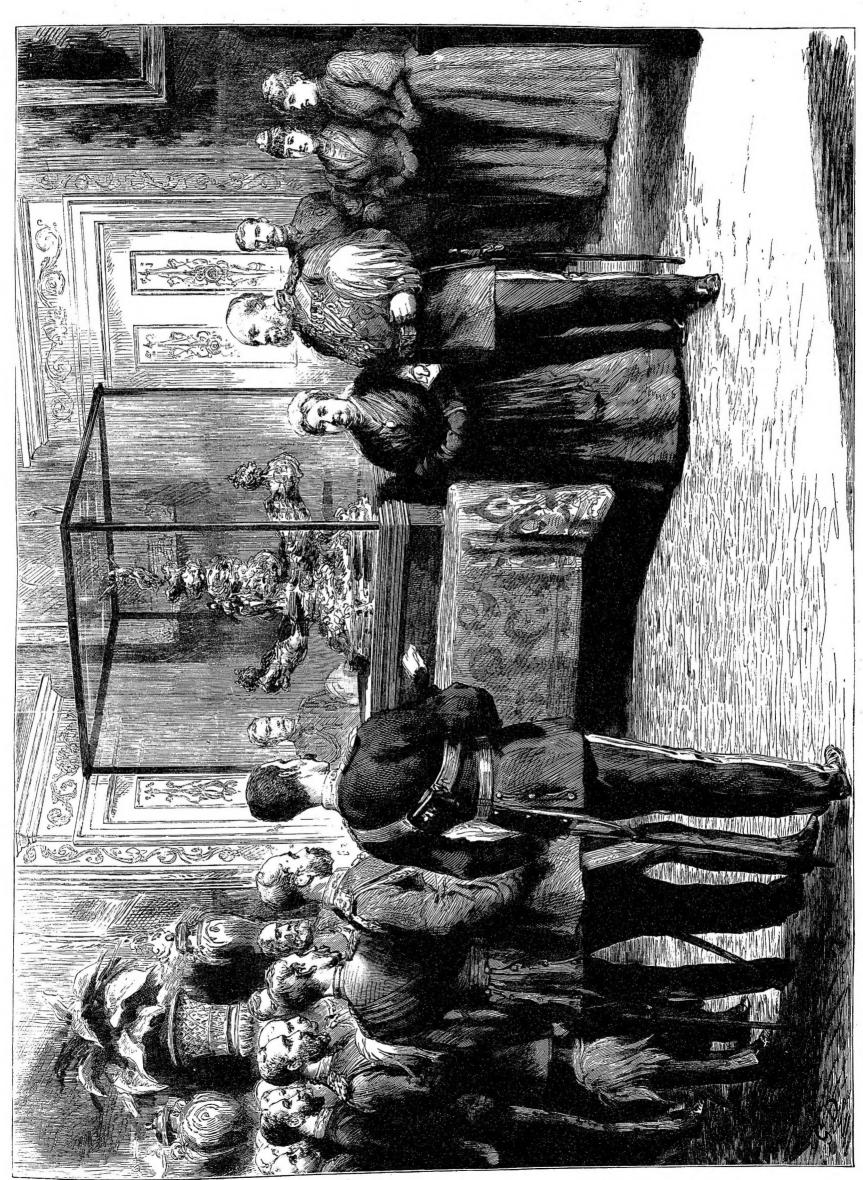
A MULE CONVOY CROSSING THE LOUNG-GUT-CHOUNG STREAM



THE RAJAH LIENPUNGA MAKING HIS SUBMISSION

WITH THE CHIN-LUSHAI EXPEDITIONARY FORCE





THE GRAPHIC

with the larger force. This consisted of 400 men of the Cachar Military Police and a coolie corps of 700 men, and was led by Mr. W. W. Daly, the Police Commandant, under whom a very smart piece of work was accomplished. In a month the expedition was at Changsil, the first important fort in the Lushai hills; and within less than another fortists the action. less than another fortnight the captives were released, and Lien-punga had made submission.—Our engraving is taken from a sketch made on the spot by Mr. C. S. W. Hopkins, of the Cachar Military Police

punga had made submission.—Our engraving is taken home sketch made on the spot by Mr. C. S. W. Hopkins, of the Cachar Military Police.

"The 'Bazaar' at Demagiri and the entrance to a Lushai Village."—Lieutenant H. W. G. Cole, 2nd Battalion 2nd Goorkhas, to whom we are indebted for the sketches from which our engravings are taken, writes:—"My first sketch represents the 'bazaar' at Demagiri, where the friendly, and for all we know hostile, Lushais come and bargain with the Burmese shop-keepers. They generally bring in cotton, spices, clothes, &c., which they barter for iron, salt, and European-made stuffs. They are hardly ever to be seen without a pipe in their mouths, and both men and women smoke. My second sketch represents the entrance to a Lushai village. Nearly all Lushai villages are guarded by a double stockade—one a small one protecting the entrance to the village, and usually some three or four hundred yards from it; the second a large one running almost entirely round the village. There are nearly always one or two of the men keeping a constant look out to give warning of the approach of any hostile party."

"Mule Convoy Crossing the Loung-Gut-Choung Stream."—Captain F. H. Oldfield, R.E., who sends us the sketch from which this engraving is taken, was attached to the Southern Burma column, which approached the Lushai strongholds from the eastern side. Some of the difficulties of the expedition may be gathered from the fact that this particular stream had, during the taken was attached to the stream had, during the taken was attached to the stream had, during the taken was attached to the stream had, during the taken was attached to the stream had, during the taken was attached to the stream had, during the taken was attached to the stream had, during the taken was attached to the stream had, during the taken was attached to the stream had, during the stream had.

eastern side. Some of the difficulties of the expedition may be gathered from the fact that this particular stream had, during the march from Kān to Haka, to be crossed no fewer than thirty-five times in seven miles. The river is very picturesque, with its beautiful clear water dashing over the rocky bed. The deep pools are full of fish—a sort of carp—scaling as much as seven pounds. The road winds across and across the stream, and on the low hills on each side of it, and the numerous stony fords are trying both to animals and men. The jungle grows right down to the water's edge.

THE BRITISH ARMY JUBILEE OFFERING

On the afternoon of May 10th a body of officers, representing On the afternoon of May 10th a body of officers, representing the Committee who were entrusted with the preparation of this gift, as well as the Army generally, and headed by the Duke of Cambridge, waited on the Queen at Buckingham Palace for the purpose of presenting it. Mr. Alfred Gilbert, A.R.A., by whom it was designed and executed, was also present. It consists of a large centre-piece, worked in hammered silver-gilt, and is intended to symbolise the power and greatness of the British Empire. There are two Tritons floating on a sea of coloured marble, and supporting are two Tritons floating on a sea of coloured marble, and supporting on their heads and tails the body of the work. There are figures of St. George and Britannia, and a globe of pure crystal, on which rests a double-tailed mermaid, whose wings and tails support a large shell, on which is a figure of the Goddess of Peace balancing a small globe of lapis lazuli. The whole structure is about forty inches high.

GUNBOATS FOR AFRICAN RIVERS, AND

QUEEN ELIZABETH AS A CHILD See page 556. Our engraving of the gunboat Mosquito is from a sketch by R. T. Pritchett, 4, Norland Terrace, Notting Hill, W.

THE OUEEN'S VISIT TO WADDESDON MANOR

On Wednesday last Her Majesty spent the afternoon with Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, M.P., at his Buckinghamshire seat. "Waddesdon Manor," the World says, "is quite an Aladdin's palace. The site of the splendid house, which is crammed with pictures, old furniture, statuary, and priceless china, was simply a bare hill not many years ago; but now there are beautiful terraced gardens in what was formerly a mere waste, and a park has been formed by transplanting large trees from a distance. There is not a country, residence in England which shows more forcibly how much can be done by the combination of unlimited expenditure and can be done by the combination of unlimited expenditure and perfect taste." Queen's weather, as usual, favoured the visit on Wednesday. Her Majesty reached Aylesbury from Windsor soon after one o'clock. The town was gaily decorated for the occasion with Venetian masts, flags, banners, and triumphal arches. Escorted by a detachment of the Royal Bucks' Hussars, Her Majesty drove through detachment of the Royal Bucks' Hussars, Her Majesty drove through Great Western Street to Market Square, where a loyal Address was presented, and thence along the Bicester Road to Waddesdon. Among the guests invited to meet the Queen were the Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), Lord and Lady Rosebery, Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Flower, and Mr. and Mrs. Leopold de Rothschild. Her Majesty remained at Waddesdon for about four hours, and inspected many of the priceless treasures, and then, returning by the same route, left Aylesbury soon after six.—Our engraving is from a photograph by Mr. and Mrs. Payne, 43, New Road, Aylesbury.

"MADAME LEROUX"

A NEW serial story by Frances Eleanor Trollope, illustrated by Percy Macquoid, is continued on page 557.

FIGURE-HEAD LORE See page 561

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES DRIVING TO THE DRAWING ROOM

THE QUEEN was so much fatigued by her exertions at the Drawing Room held on Friday, May 9th, that it was arranged that the Princess of Wales should hold on behalf of Her Majesty the Drawing Room which took place yesterday (May 16th).—Our engraving represents the Prince and Princess of Wales leaving Marlborough House for this purpose.

"OBSTRUCTION'

DURING the recent evictions on the Ponsonby estate, there were o violent and turbulent scenes such as have t no violent and turbulent scenes such as have been enacted on some former occasions of the same kind. Still, there was a good deal of animus shown against those who were endeavouring to carry out the behests of the law; and in one instance, on the road to Mr. Dalton's Mill, a barricade, constructed by the simple process of telling a tree, was put up by the people to stop the evicting force, or "crowbar brigade," as they are called in that part of the country.

—Mr. Dadd has been assisted in making his drawing by a photograph taken at the time by Mr. O. M. Massey, of Tipperary.

THE JUBILEE STATUE AT WINDSOR

ABOUT three years ago, a Committee of Ladies was formed, under the presidency of the Countess of Strafford, for the purpose of raising a fund which might enable the "daughters of the Empire" to present to the Queen some tribute of affection and esteem worthy of the occasion of her Jubilee. Some 85,000/. was in this manner collected, of which the Queen decided that 70,000/. should be devoted to the purpose of providing nurses for the sick poor in their own homes: 10,000/ on a statue of the Prince Country. their own homes; 10,000. On a statue of the Prince Consort; and the balance in the purchase of some article of personal adornment, a diamend necklace being the object ultimately decided on. The bronze equestrian statue of Prince Albert has been erected at

Smith's Lawn, near Virginia Water, and the most commanding spot in all Windsor Great Park. The statue was modelled by Sir Edgar Boehm, the Queen's Sculptor in Ordinary. It was cast at the Thames Ditton Foundry, and is mounted on a pedestal of Aberdeen granite, which weighs nearly twenty tons. The likeness is congraited excellent. The Memorial is altogether thirty-three feet high. The unveiling, which took place on May 12th, was a very imposing The unveiling, which took place on May 12th, was a very imposing ceremony, as all the members of the Royal Family now in England were present (as well as the King of the Belgians); and from 1,500 to 2,000 troops, representing the flower of the British Army. The Duke of Westminster, as one of the trustees, offered the statue for the Queen's acceptance, and Her Majesty made a suitable reply.

"DR. SYNTAX IN CEYLON"

In the interior of Ceylon, in thinly-populated districts, houses called "Rest Houses" are built for the convenience of travellers, but as these houses are seldom occupied, the man in charge keeps a watchman there to take care of the house and grounds, as well as to inform him of the arrival of guests. The sketches illustrate the ordinary experience of wayfarers in such localities.—The engravings are from drawings by Mr. John L. K. Van Dort, of Bambalapitiya, Ceylon, and are sufficiently explained by the sub-titles.

PICTURES OF THE YEAR I.

THERE is not in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy this year a portrait which in its special line is cleverer or more characteristic than that by Mr. Lance Calkin, entitled "Wolf and his Hobby." The word hobby has here a twofold significance, as the stalwart old gentleman, whose complexion is bronzed and reddened by exposure to sun and open air, carries a hawk on his wrist.—Sir John Millais' landscape in the New Gallery depicts a sunshiny morning in late autumn, when the glades and commons are steeped in dew. In the foreground stands a cock-pheasant, while two of his wives are lying snug under the furze, which forms a thick arch over their heads.—Mr. J. Yates Carrington gives us another punning title in "An Unfinished Tale." The tale (or tail) is that of a water-rat, who, judging from the third compartment of the picture, dives just in time to elude his pursuers.—Mr. J. C. Dollman has furnished a very spirited rendering of a game at polo, an Indian pastime which, twenty years ago, was practically unknown in England, but which has gradually become extremely popular, and none the less so perhaps because of its undoubted dangers.—Mrs. Stokes's "Light of Light," in the Grosvenor Gallery, is a realistic rendering of the theme of the Nativity. The Infant Jesus, who is represented as about twelve months old, lies asleep in the cradle, among the hay of the stable. His mother, who is also asleep, is bending over him. The aureole which surrounds the head of the Child-Saviour is conspicuous for its brilliancy.—Of Mr. Fox's "Lichfield Towers," we ned only say that it is a charming bit of landscape showing in the distance the towers of the venerable Cathedral.—Mr. Haynes Williams' "Last Dance" deals with a theme which we remember Thackeray treated very humorously in his "Mrs. Perkins' Ball." Smith is enjoying a delightful tele-à-tele with Miss Brown, when up comes Jones, and asks her, to dance the polka (then a newly-introduced dance); and as poor Smith is no polkist, he is compelled to surrender her.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE See Supplement



THE UNIONIST BANQUET given to Lord Hartington at the THE UNIONIST BANQUET given to Lord Hartington at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday was attended by about 1,100 ladies and gentlemen, a large number of the latter being Peers and members of the House of Commons. Mr. Chamberlain presided, and proposed the health of Lord Hartington in a very spirited and far from lengthy speech, in which he did justice to the great services rendered to his country by the guest of the evening, to whom, he said, was mainly due the defeat of the policy of Home Rule in 1836. Of that policy there remained, he added, nothing but the empty shadow of a name. One distinguished Gladstonian thinks that Home Rule involves the creation of five brand-new Parliaments in the United Kingdom. creation of five brand-new Parliaments in the United Kingdom; another recommends an arrangement on the colonial model; a third denounces both of them as heretics, and adheres to the original scheme; while Mr. Gladstone maintains a profound silence, which his followers while Mr. Gladstone maintains a profound silence, which his followers affect to regard as a proof of signal statesmanship. In returning thanks, Lord Hartington surveyed the history of the Unionist party, and the improvement which, through its efforts, had been worked in the condition of Ireland, so that now the Government is no longer absorbed in its first duty of maintaining order there, but can propose remedial measures. While he refrained from asserting that Mr. Parnell and his friends have ever had complicity in actual crime, he declared that the alliance between the extreme party in America and the Irish Parliamentary party here, and between the latter America and the Irish Parliamentary party here, and between the latter and the Gladstonian Opposition, constituted a connection discreditable to any English party, and so long as it continued neither he nor any of his friends would desire to resume their connection with the English and Scotch followers of Mr. Gladstone. Lord Derby, in proposing "Our Cause," coupled with it the name of Mr. Goschen, and spoke hopefully of its prospects. The Unionists had secured the largest majority that had ever been known in the House of Commons for years, and he saw no signs of a change in the public opinion of the country. As to bye-elections and their effect in diminishing that majority, every party in power, or supporting those in power, is quite sure to lose something in the wear and tear of four Sessions, but the man must be hard to please who does not think that a working painting to industry. does not think that a working majority of eighty is sufficient for all practical purposes. A speech of acknowledgment from Mr. Goschen, one from Sir Henry James, proposing Mr. Chamberlain's health, and his reply, terminated the very successful proceedings.

MR. H. M. STANLEY and the European officers of his Expedition were present at a reception of welcome given them by the Corpora-tion of London on Tuesday, at the Guildhall. In a vigorous speech, Mr. Stanley expressed imself with great frankness on several interesting and important points. He reiterated the state-ment in his letters that the lives of gallant Englishmen and others had been sacrificed through Emin Perchampalishmen. had been sacrificed through Emin Pacha's vacillation. At the same time, he would not blame Emin for entering the German service, since from the terms of the East African Company's Charter, Emin, since from the terms of the East African Company's Charter, Emin, as a foreigner, could not accept any suitable official position in British East Africa. But the most striking feature of Mr. Stanley's speech was the very plain language in which he reproached the British public with its lethargic indifference to its interests in Africa. Had we, he said, taken his advice years ago, we might have had the Congo State, which would now be paying 100 per cent. We might have had East Africa, but the Germans absorbed the lion's share and are sure to win in the long run. Wissmann the lion's share and are sure to win in the long run. Wissmann, Mr. Stanley said, never heard of such things as Quakerism, Peace Societies, Aborigines' Protection Combinations, Anti-Enterprise Companies, and namby-pamby journalism, the clogs of every honest endeavour in this country. It would be impossible, Mr. Stanley declared, for men like Raleigh and Drake to live in England nowadays, but in Germany there is ample room for them.

adays, but in Germany there is ample room for them.

MR. GLADSTONE was the chief speaker at a meeting on Monday, presided over by Lord Granville, convened for the presentation of an illuminated address to Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P., in recognition of his services as hon. secretary and chairman of the Committee of the Cobden Club during the last twenty-four years. While indulging in the glorification which was to be expected of Free Trade principles, the ex-Premier was obliged to admit, not only that they had made no progress out of this country, but that opinion in regard to in the glorification which was to be expected of Free Trade principles, the ex.Premier was obliged to admit, not only that they had made no progress out of this country, but that opinion in regard to their excellence in Europe, America, and the colonies, had actually retrograded.—Mr. Gladstone has addressed to one of his followers, who is a candidate for an agricultural constituency, a letter apparently intended to rebut the charge that, having come into office in 1866 on the allotment question, he failed to do anything to promote the allotment system. The gist of his letter is that had not his Government be no everthrown on the Home Rule question, an overthrow in which Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Jesse Collings took an active part, the agricultural labourers would before this time have received all that they justly desire.—Mrs. Gladstone presided on Tuesday at the annual meeting in London of the Women's Liberal Federation. Earl Spencer spoke on her behalf on the progress made by the organisation. Lady Sandhurst did not avail herself of male aid, and addressed the meeting on social questions, as specially interesting to women. The chief resolution put was one moved by Earl Spencer in favour of an "early and complete settlement of the Irish question," as an indispensable preliminary to the social legislation required by the English Democracy.

At a Meeting of the Organising Committee of the Imperial

AT A MEETING of the Organising Committee of the Imperial Institute held on Tuesday at Marlborough House, under the presidency of the Prince of Wales, an elaborate scheme prepared by a special sub-committee for the constitution of the permanent governing body, which is to consist of 120 members, was considered and adopted. adopted.

adopted.

SIR THOMAS FARRER at the meeting of the London County Council on Tuesday asked that urgency might be given to a motion of his, which was not on the notice-paper, censuring the Government proposals for the extinction of licenses by compensation, and recommending the Council to petition against them. In spite of the pretty broad hint conveyed in the consequent declaration of Lord Rosebery as Chairman, that he was always extremely averse to the Council taking part in current politics and petitioning, except for a grave cause, urgency was carried by 49 votes to 30.

averse to the Council taking part in current politics and petitioning, except for a grave cause, urgency was carried by 49 votes to 30. Ultimately the Chairman, looking on this as a "scratch vote," adjourned the discussion of the subject until next Tuesday.

THE LORD MAYOR presiding, on Tuesday, at the sixth annual meeting of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, spoke of the enormous work done by the Society during its existence, involving the welfare of 10,628 children. The number of subscribers to the Society had risen from 225 to 1,700. The Bishop of Peterborough was about to introduce in the House of Lords a Bill dealing with the question of infant insurance. The Duke of Abercorn, the President of the Society, stated that in 3,792 prosecutions instituted last year only one mistake had been made. The Archbishop of York and Mr. John Morley, M.P., were among the other speakers.

THE CONTEST IN EAST BRISTOL terminated last week in the return of Sir Joseph Weston (GL), by a majority of 2,875 over Mr. Inskip (C), the numbers being 4,775 and 1,900. Mr. Wilson, the Labour Candidate, received 602 votes.

OUR OBITUARY includes the death of Lady Verney, second wife of Sir Harry Verney, and elder sister of Miss Florence Nightingale, whom she aided in her philanthropic work; in his seventy-seventh year, of Sir Arthur Hazlerigg, twelfth Baronet, the oldest seventh year, of Sir Arthur Hazlerigg, twelfth Baronet, the oldest magistrate in Leicestershire, whose ancestor, Sir Arthur Haselrig (as the name was then spelt), played a very prominent part on the anti-Royalist side in the great Civil War of the seventeenth century; in his sixty-sixth year, of Mr. Edward Dresser Rogers, a member of the City Corporation, who was long the representative of Camberwell in the Metropolitan Board of Works, of which he was for some time Chairman, and who, in 1885, unsuccessfully contested the Peckham Division in the Liberal interest; in his fifty-sixth year, of Dr. Arthur J. Pollock, Senior Physician to the Charing Cross year, of Dr. Arthur J. Pollock, Senior Physician to the Charing Cross Hospital, and son of the late Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart.; in his sixty-ninth year, of Professor William K. Sullivan, during the last twenty years President of Queen's College, and a zealous promoter of the commerce and agriculture of the South of Ireland; by being thrown from a car, of Mr. Frank Joyce, a prominent sportsman and popular landlord in Galway, the successor of the late Mr. Blake as Irish agent for the Marquis of Clanricarde, against whom he afterwards brought an action for libel; in his forty-fourth year, of the Rev. Algernon Boys (Jesus College, Cambridge), Professor of Classics, and Public Orator of the University of Trinity College, Toronto; and in his eighty-second year, of Mr. James Nasmyth, the famous engineer and inventor of the world-renowned steamhammer. A portrait and memoir will be found on page 570.

AN IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY EXHIBITION was opened in Vienna on Wednesday by the Austrian Emperor. Besides the excellent national display, several foreign countries contribute, notably France, Italy, Norway, and Sweden; but England shows very little, notwithstanding her proficiency in agricultural machinery. The main portion of the Exhibition occupies the great Rotunda in the Vienna Prater, while one hundred and twenty minor pavilions are erected in the surrounding browness the great Rothida in the vienna Frater, while one hundred and twenty minor pavilions are erected in the surrounding grounds, besides booths and shed for the numerous live stock shows to be held during the summer, and restaurants for the sale of every kind of Austrian and Hungarian wine and beer. Among the most kind of Austrian and Hungarian wine and beer. Among the most picturesque annexes are the model of an Austrian country mansion, beautifully furnished, and including a picture-gallery, and a house constructed from the trunks of different trees, covered with bark. There are historic collections of weapons and hunting implements from the Stone Age downwards, hunting and shooting trophies contributed by the Imperial House and chief nobility, the Exhibition of the Swedish Hunting Club, and a most interesting arrangement of every species of Austro-Hungarian game, amid their natural surroundings.

surroundings.

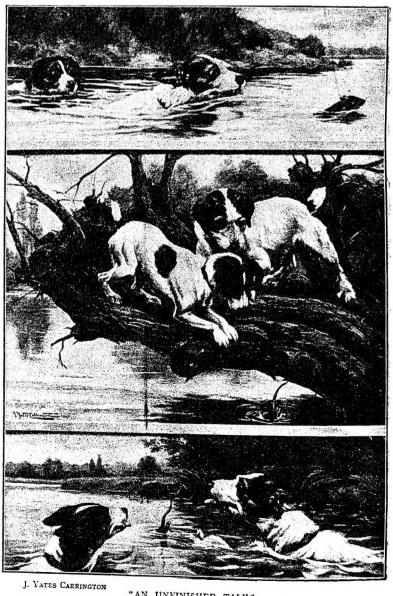
INFLUENZA HAS RE-APPEARED IN RUSSIA, having broken out in an acute form at Warsaw. Even the horses have been attacked. The epidemic in India lately gave rise to a comical essay from a learned Babu, who applied for a Government post, and was told to receive a comical establishment as a test of his proficiency. He stated write an article on influenza as a test of his proficiency. He stated that "this great calamity is caused by the concentrated efforts a minute bacus of the animalculæ tribe of unforseen microscopical animal life. It carries its venomous degenerating contamination through every household families, not excepting your humile servant, who has suffered too much the details of fever in its augmented state with a pertinacity that would have done the heart of Euscapalius good to have interviewed. . . This infernation inhuman disease is not dangerous except for the old decrepid engosot-in-the-grave sort of paralytic people. . . I could give much information on this great and downfelling disease on bed, with all terms of fever and proce running all descriptions. It will be the sort of the items of fever, and nose running all day and night. My wife is still suffering, but I am earnestly working the oracle with the gods to minimise the malady by giving alms and all things to poor help less beggars asking much.—From your humble servant, who is at present greatly impecunious for want of job.



LANCE CALKIN

"WOLF AND HIS HOBBY"



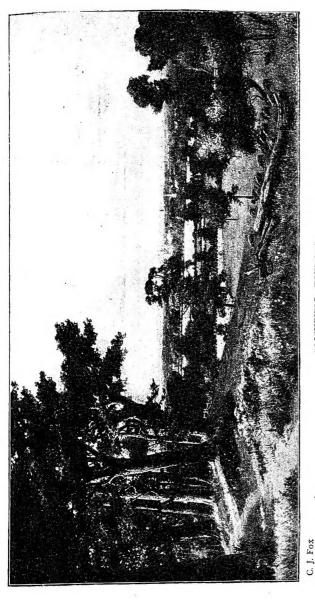


"AN UNFINISHED TALE"



"THE LAST DANCE"









THE COURT OF APPEAL have dismissed the appeal of Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., against the decision of the Divisional Court, William O'Brien, M.F., against the decision of the Divisional Court, which refused his application to them to allow a new trial of his action for libel against Lord Salisbury, in which a verdict for the defendant was given. Mr. O'Brien, it has been said, intends to make a final appeal to the House of Lords, and to sue in formal

A WILL CASE, disclosing the prolonged existence of strange relations between father and son, has been tried in the Probate Court. The father was a barrister's clerk and a money-lender, the son was a solicitor, and when he was admitted his father lent him son was a solicitor, and when he was admitted his father lent him good at 10 per cent, interest; afterwards for years consulting him frequently on matters of business. At last they quarrelled over a mortgage which the son had recommended to his father. Fearing that his father would leave him and his children nothing, the son told him that from the time of being consulted by him on business that he had kent a regular account posted between afterned and told him that from the line of being constituted by him of business matters he had kept a regular account posted between attorney and client with the intention of producing it after the father's death unless proper testamentary provision was made for him and his children. The father made a will excluding his son and grandchildren. The father made a will excluding his son and grand-children, and the son contested its validity on several grounds, the most important of them being that various ideas of his father's as to his supposed misconduct were delusions so gross as to prove the testator's incapacity at the time the will was made. Mr. Justice Butt told the jury that a delusion in the sense of a mistaken or an extent expression conclusion would not show the person antertaining Butt told the july that a detusion in the sense of a mistaken or an utterly erroneous conclusion would not show the person entertaining it to be mentally incapacitated; it must be an insane delusion. The jury at once found for the validity of the will.

A MAN SELLING PURSES in the open air, near Aldgate, appeared to put 3s. into one of them, and induced an unwary bystander to luy the purse and its contents for 1s. On opening it the foolish purchaser found it contained, not 3s., but two penny pieces. The vendor was indicted for larceny and found guilty by a jury. This week Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and four Judges, constituting the Court for Crown Cases Reserved, have been considering the knotty point whether the prisoner was properly indicted for larceny, or whether he should not have been charged with the minor offence of obtaining money under false pretences.

The Proprietor of A Troupe of Ballet-Dancers some time ago obtained a verdict, with 300l. damages, against the Era, for representing their performance as an improper one, especially when A MAN SELLING PURSES in the open air, near Aldgate, appeared

time ago obtained a verdict, with 300L damages, against the Era, for representing their performance as an improper one, especially when given in "respectable and pious Brighton, of all places." He has now been proceeding against a Folkestone paper for reprinting the libel in the Era, and commenting unfavourably on the character of the plaintiff's performance. The defendant paid 10L 10s, into Court. The jury gave the plaintiff 15L damages Court. The jury gave the plaintiff 154 damages.

Court. The jury gave the plaintiff 15. damages.

THERE WAS A CORONER'S INQUEST on Wednesday to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of the victim of the Walworth tragedy, Theresa Herzenbrizzle, staymaker, aged about sixty-six, who was shot dead on Friday evening last week. The evidence inculpated her nephew, Alfred Eastwell, an ivory-turner, who lived in the same house with her, they having always been apparently on good terms. He was a teetotaller for fifteen months, but having recently been thrown out of work began to drink heavily. No motive was assigned for the crime. The jury returned a verdict of guilty against Alfred Eastwell.



By the time this article appears, the division on the second reading of the Compensation Bill will have taken place. The debate which preceded it extended over three sittings, an arrangement displaying with more than usual force the peculiarities of set debate in the Commons. On Monday the discussion opened with reasonable appearance of vitality, Mr. Ritchie moving the second reading and Mr. Caine submitting an amendment which, whilst it was studiously confined to the Compensation Clauses of the Bill, was promptly recognised by the Government as a vital attack, which, if it succeeded, must needs be followed by the abandonment of the Bill as a whole.

Casual readers of the newspapers will perhaps be surprised to hear that there is more in this measure than meets the eye in the Paliamentary report. With other more designedly offensive a lases, the measure is generally known as the Compensation Bill. Its real title is the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise Duties) Bill. Its main purpose is to provide a fund for the superannuation of the police, for education in Scotland, for the payment of national school teachers in Ireland, and for dealing with pleuto-pneumonia in English counties, and some other useful purposes in which local government is concerned. The money is provided by the sixpence a gallon extra duty imposed on spirits, and by the transference to the County Council of the threepence a gallon on beer which formerly belonged to the Imperial Exchequer. The total amount realised is estimated at 1,304,000/. Of this an annual sum of 440,000/. is assigned to the extinction of licences, the balance available for local purposes reaching the sum of 864,000/. Casual readers of the newspapers will perhaps be surprised to

440,000% is assigned to the extinction of licences, the balance available for local purposes reaching the sum of 864,000%. It is round this 440,000% for the extinction of licenses that all the bother has arisen. The House of Commons has been in a more or less putent state of turmoil, and the very existence of the Government has been threatened. The various County Councils having this modest sum divided among them, are empowered under the Bill to treat with the proprietors of public houses, buy them out, and close their establishments. As Mr. Caine showed in the course of his speech, the process would be an exceedingly slow one. Of the sum distributed among the County Councils, London would get 60,000%, which would not go far in the way of reducing the number of licensed houses in the metropolis. But under the muffler of the modestly named Local Taxation (Customs and Excise Duties) Bill, the temperance party "spy the fiend" of com-Excise Duties) Bill, the temperance party "spy the fiend" of compensation to publicans, and are accordingly up in arms. Sir W. Lawson has come to the front to renew a contest to which he has devoted his life. Mr. Caine has broken away from the ranks of the Ministerial party, and a whole week of Government time, which a short while ago it was fondly hoped might be devoted to the Tithes Bill, has been occupied with discussions on this question.

There is no doubt that the question, as involving money as well as principle, has deeply stirred the House. There was an immense muster for the division; but though members came to vote they would not, except when favourite orators were on their legs, remain to listen. Mr. Ritchie, as moving the second reading of the Bill, and Mr. Caine, as moving its rejection, had fairly full audiences on Monday. But even on the opening night of the fray, when the withers of the combatants were unwrung, the House largely presented a desolate appearance. On Tuesday the state of affairs sank to a lamentable condition. The House met for the morning sitting at two o'clock, adjourning for dinner at seven. In the sitting at two o'clock, adjourning for dinner at seven. In the

meantime some half-a-dozen speeches were delivered in the hearing meantime some half-a-dozen speeches were delivered in the hearing of an average audience that did not exceed a score, and yet, in spite of these depressing surroundings, whenever a member resumed his seat, half the scanty audience leapt to their feet in the wild endeavour to catch the Speaker's eye. For all practical purposes, these gentlemen might as well have read their little essays in the bosoms of their families, where, it is reasonable to suppose, they would have had an audience successful in assuming a more interested appearance. On the formation of public opinion in the House of Commons their efforts had absolutely no effect. But the afternoon passed, and when the sitting was resumed at nine o'clock, afternoon passed, and when the sitting was resumed at nine o'clock, the wearied House, mustering just a dozen members, permitted

the wearied House, mustering just a dozen members, permitted itself to be counted out.

To the outside business man this will appear a curious and utterly inexplicable state of affairs. The outside business man, having his own affairs to attend to, cannot be expected to fully realise what an increasingly hopeless position matters are reaching in the House of Commons. Up to Easter all had gone reasonably well. The Chairman of Committees, in a speech to his constituents since frequently quoted by Opposition speakers and writers, declared that Chairman of Committees, in a speech to his constituents since frequently quoted by Opposition speakers and writers, declared that work had been fairly well accomplished, and the state of business left little to be desired. That was quite true on the eve of the Easter Recess. But to-day we are on the eve of the Whitsun Recess, and in the meantime a melancholy change has come over the aspect of affairs. Since the House met after Easter hardly any appreciable progress has been made. It is true that the Land Purchase Bill has been read a second time; but that is scarcely enough to satisfy modest aspiration. A very short time ago Mr. Smith, consulted on the prospects of business, stated that the second reading of the Allotments Bill and the similar stage of the Tithes Bill should be taken before the Committee stage of the Land Purchase Bill was approached. But he did not despair of seeing this done and getting into Committee on the Land Bill before Whitsuntide. From that day to this the Tithes Bill has not been touched, nor has the Allotments Bill.

It has been in all phases the unexpected that has happened.

It has been in all phases the unexpected that has happened. There was so much grumbling at the Budget scheme when it was introduced, that no surprise could reasonably have been created had several nights been appropriated for its discussion. But the Imperial portion of the Budget passed with surprising celerity, and it is on the supplementary portion—the incidental matter which deals with Local Taxation—that the Government barque has struck. The House much reads adjourn for the Whitzun Beeses on Friedry next and if must needs adjourn for the Whitsun Recess on Friday next, and if in the meantime the Compensation Bill is through Committee, it will be quite as much as present prospects promise, leaving the Land Purchase Bill, the Tithes Bill, and the Allotments Bill to follow, not to mention the bulk of Supply, the ordinary business of

In the meanwhile, Wednesday was appropriated for a number of miscellaneous private Bills dealing with Ireland, and on Tuesday night, as mentioned, the House cheerfully permitted itself to be counted out. This was Sir Roger Lethbridge's lost opportunity. He had drawn up a resolution for the abolition of breach of promise of marriage actions, and had induced Mr. Lockwood to promise to a condition of the part of a promise to second it—a self-denying task on the part of a popular barrister whose yearly income is considerably swelled by the existing state of the law. Sir Roger spent a busy afternoon in endeavouring to secure personal pledges from members to be in their places at nine o'clock to make a House. Many promised, and some doubtless meant to be there. But when the hour struck they did not muster more than a dozen, and this particular section of women's rights remains undisturbed.

REMINISCENCES OF BALLASTORE

ONLY those who have lived in a small Irish town can have any idea of the weariness and dulness of the ordeal, for such in truth it is. Business, as a rule, is wofully slack there, and, for some reason or Business, as a rule, is wofully slack there, and, for some reason or other, the people do not seem very anxious to improve matters. Then, again, social intercourse worthy of the name is restricted to the few well-to-do Protestant families in the town; the rest of the inhabitants leading lives of dismal exclusiveness, for which, no doubt, their narrow circumstances are chiefly responsible. In the days of fiercely-contested elections, prior to the introduction of that "kill-joy," the ballot-box, things were made lively for the inhabitants of such towns as Ballastore by the liberality of rival candidates, who gratuitously supplied the free and independent electors and their friends with more whisky than was good for them, either "kill-joy," the ballot-box, things were made lively for the inhabitants of such towns as Ballastore by the liberality of rival candidates, who gratuitously supplied the free and independent electors and their friends with more whisky than was good for them, either politically or hygienically. Ah! how they miss the glorious elections of old in Ballastore!—those carnivals of unlimited dramdrinking and fighting, when ambitious strangers, eager for senatorial honours, spent money in the town for the benefit and delectation of the natives. Among Irish towns, the people of Ballastore enjoyed a reputation second to none for their consumption of the "craytur" during election times; and at the last contest conducted on the old genial principles, warned by some prophetic voice that the terrible ballot-box was coming, they indulged so freely in their favourite beverage that an epidemic of delivium tremens broke out among the free and independent electors, thus bringing to an appropriate close the last of the good old-fashioned contests. Since those piping times of jobbery and corruption, Ballastore has drifted into a state of hopeless dulness, relieved at odd times by the visit of a theatrical company or a circus, or something of that sort. Of theatrical visitants, the town has probably seen the last, owing to its treatment a few years since of a number of unfortunate actors, who must have lost their way when they discovered Ballastore. They opened at the Town Hall on a certain Saturday night, amidst a storm of wind and rain, which threatened to blow the rickety old hall out to sea, for it was built on an exposed quay over which the waves broke freely in heavy weather. At half-past eight (the company had been on the look-out for an audience since seven), the lady at the box-office heard a footstep on the stairs, and her spirits rose. A small boy appeared, evidently got up for the occasion, as far as hair-oil was concerned, and, paying "half-price," took a front seat, and stared very hard at the dirty curtain.

Meanwhile,

town amply fulfilled their anticipations in this respect.

After a week of Ballastore Town Hall, the company was compelled to appeal to the charitable instincts of the natives to enable them to leave the town. And one by one, as the money was collected, the members of this ill-starred troupe left Ballastore, the last getting away some three years after his arrival, during which time he was held captive by a tailor who was fond of elecution, and who loved to hear him recite Claude Melnotte's famous speech in the Lady of Lyons. He felt like an unfortunate bird in a dirty cage during this dreary period, and was glad when his captivity was

For a considerable time after this, Ballastore was shunned by travelling companies, and dulness reigned supreme in the dreary old town, until one fine morning, to the amazement of the people, the walls were found to be placarded with brilliant pictorial advertisements, appropring the approaching visit of Hugginia Const tisements, announcing the approaching visit of Huggini's Grand Circus. An instalment of this world-renowned circus arrived on a Saturday pight consisting of two closed war night. Saturday night, consisting of two closed vans, which were said to

contain some terribly fierce animals, one of which, a lioness, was reported to have been safely delivered of twins on the road to Ballastore. This news spread like wildfire through the town, and all during Sunday the people crowded round the vans, trying in vain to get a peep at the wild beasts inside, their curiosity being stimulated to an extraordinary pitch by the growls and restless pacings of the encaged animals. On Monday, business, such as it was, was entirely suspended in the town; the schools were shut up; and nothing was talked of but Huggini's wonderful circus. Bunting was displayed by the shipping in the harbour (three small colliers), and the Chairman of the Town Commissioners, a person of great local importance in the grocery trade, had placed a gorgeous green local importance in the grocery trade, had placed a gorgeous green banner over his shop, bearing the favourite line—"Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow." The immediate connection between the admirable sentiment here expressed and Huggini's Circus was not very clear, but it was none the less effective for

It was a time-honoured saying in Ballastore that you should never forget pleasure for business, and everybody did his best to-day to act up to this genial sentiment. The procession through the town was an immense success; the townspeople lining the route and cheering the glittering cavalcade to the echo. But all this enthusiasm did not impose upon the experienced proprietor of the show, Mr. Huggini, who engaged the services of a local celebrity named Pepper to keep the curious but penniless natives from obtaining free admission to the performance by creening under the obtaining free admission to the performance by creeping under the tent. Pepper was the Saladin of the shillelagh, his prowess and

dexterity having been proved in many an electioneering campaign, when he sought to carry conviction to the minds of opponents on the end of a very knobby blackthorn.

Things turned out precisely as Mr. Huggini anticipated. The walls of the "fair-field," in which the tent was pitched, were covered with impecunious natives, all eagerly watching the efforts of their friends below who were crawling round the cappas structure on friends below, who were crawling round the canvas structure on their hands and knees, looking out for a weak spot in Pepper's defences. Not a few of these enterprising people disappeared under the tent, like eels under a stone, amidst the applauding cheers of the spectators, who also anused themselves by flinging bricks on the sloping canvas roof, in the hope that they might drop through on the heads of those inside. Pepper was in his element—heads being as plentiful as blackberries, and much easier to get at. But it would take more than the fear of a cracked cranium to deter his fellow-towns rear from trying to see the wonders of the circus: and it would take more than the fear of a cracked cranium to deter his fellow-townsmen from trying to see the wonders of the circus; and so, in spite of his efforts, the audience was growing larger without augmenting the receipts. Mr. Huggini saw this with a feeling of despair, and urged Pepper to do his duty.

"Shure, it's breakin' heads I am as hard as ever I can, sor. I can only break wan at a time, an' that I'm doin'," replied Pepper, removing several hairs from the end of his blackthorn as he spoke.

One day's experience of Ballastore was enough for Huggini, and on the following morning the circus left the town at a gallop, as if determined to get away as fast as possible from such a poverty-stricken spot.

stricken spot.

stricken spot.

A recent visit to Ballastore revealed the dismal fact that the town is now as dreary and woeful a spectacle of decay and poverty as you could find in any part of the British dominions: with rows of tumble-down granaries on the deserted quays, empty and neglected shops in the silent streets, and an air of hopeless bankruptcy and ruin pervading the whole place, the prospects of the town are assuredly as cheerless and gloomy as they can be. And yet Ballastore possesses great natural advantages which might be utilised for the purposes of trade, if the townspeople would only bestir themselves and strive to review the "ancient glories" of the bestir themselves, and strive to revive the "ancient glories" old town by dint of hard work and enterprise.

THE TIRESOME PASSPORT REGULATIONS ON THE ALSATIAN FRONTIER are likely to be modified slightly during the next few weeks. The visa of the German Embassy in Paris will not be required, and persons who are obliged to cross the frontier unexpectedly, owing to the illness or death of a relative, will be admitted without a passport. However, the Alsatian authorities will decide the length of their stay.

WIII decide the length of their stay.

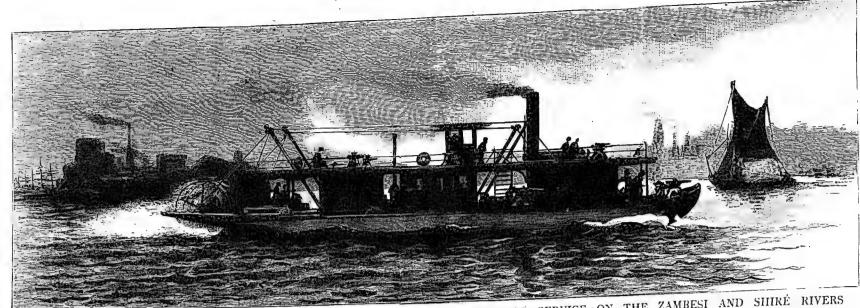
A New Colonial Coinage is being struck in Rome for traffic between the Italian ports on the Red Sea and Abyssinia. The coins consist of two francs, one franc, and fifty centime pieces, bearing the portrait of King Humbert, and the value of each coin in Italian and Amharic. There are also "crowns," or five-franc pieces, which resemble the Maria Theresa dollar, but display the effigies of King Humbert and the Emperor Menelek on the two sides

INFLUENZA IN INDIA stopped the publication of several newspapers in small towns, prostrating the whole staff at once. Thus the manager of the Kattywar Times publicly notified to his readers that as all his establishment was laid up there could be no issue of the journal till the men recovered. A Straits paper was placed in a similar quandary, and announced that only one number could be abblished in the week swings to the poid one number could be abblished in the week swings to the anider in horizontal the published in the week, owing to the epidemic having reduced the staff to two men and an apprentice.

A LITTLE KNOWLEDGE HAS PROVED A DANGEROUS THING to the Boor West African King, Dinah Salifou, one of the tropical potentates who visited the Paris Exhibition. Being greatly petted and fêted by the French authorities and foreign visitors, including the Shah, King Dinah was so delighted with Western civilisation that on his return home he tried to reorganise his State on the Gallic model. His subjects objected to change their ways, and have just murdered the reforming monarch.

THE NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE FLOWER SHOW will be held at the Crystal Palace on Saturday, August 16th, when 825 money Prizes, besides Silver and Bronze Medals, and—for the first time a Champion Gold Medal, will be offered for competition. The Exhibition has been divided this year into five geographical districts, so that those from the North will not have to compete against the South, West, Midlands, &c., or vice versā. The Secretary is Mr. Edward Owen Greening, of 3, Agar Street, Strand, W.C., from whom schedules can be obtained free of charge.

THE STARTING POINT OF THE NOTORIOUS DELAGOA BAY RAIL-WAY, Lorenzo Marques, is not a lively spot, according to a recent visitor. Entering the post is somewhat awkward, as the Portuguese authorities have not troubled themselves to replace the light-ship and buoys which formerly marked the innumerable shoals, but were recently which formerly marked the innumerable shoals, but were recently carried away by heavy gales. Lorenzo Marques looks picturesque from the harbour, being surrounded by wooded cliffs and hills, with the red sandstone peeping through the foliage, but it lies low, and the neighbouring swamps and lagoons render the clima e feverish and unhealthy. The landing-stage is a dirty little wooden pier, only accessible at high-water, and the new stone pier, being constructed by the Government, progresses very slowly. The Customs and Government effices are close by, with an iron shed for railway-stores, and half-a-mile inland is the railway station. The town consists of some five streets of one-storeyed houses, about a quarter of a mile long, some of the houses being red-brick, but the majority of a mile long, some of the houses being red-brick, but the majority wooden, with corrugated iron roofs. A tiny fort is built on the Shiré, and on a neighbouring hill are the Catholic Church and the magazine—an Oriental building with minarets. Europeans find provisions and living in general very expensive, while trade languishes, for the Portuguese officials are lazy and apathetic, and take no trouble to open up commerce with the interior. They only rouse themselves to show antipathy to the English traders.



THE BRITISH GUNBOAT "MOSQUITO," COMPOSED OF FLOATABLE SECTIONS, FOR SERVICE ON THE ZAMBESI AND SHIRE RIVERS

GUNBOATS FOR AFRICAN RIVERS

RECENT events in Africa have made it desirable to have British gunboats on the Zambesi and Shiré Rivers. There were considerable difficulties in the w.y, however. Boats which could be shipped entire would be too small to be of much service; those which could be navigated all the way to East Africa would be of too heavy a build and too deep a draught to be suitable for rivers; and finally boats which could be built up in England, taken out in sections, and put together again on dry land, were unsuitable for the reason that the banks of the rivers in question are the territory of the Portuguese, with whom just now we English are not personæ grakæ. Once more, however, private enterprise has solved a problem which baffled Government. Messrs. Yarrow and Co. have succeeded in building a boat which is liable to none of the above objections. The hull is constructed in floatable sections, each of which is not too big for shipment in a vessel's hold. On arriving at their destination the sections are lowered into the water, and then connected together by means of suitable straps and bolts; and so quickly can this be done that the builders have undertaken to have the boats under steam within twenty-four working hours from the time the sections are lowered into the water. As to the mode of propulsion, the stern-wheel method, which proved so successful in Africa during the Nile Expedition, has again been adopted. The order for these gunboats was given on the 1st of April, and by the 3rd of May

the first of them, the Mosquito, shown in our engraving, was at work on the Thames. It dimensions are, length 77 ft., beam 18 ft., draught 18 inches, and a speed of ten statute miles an hour, which is as great as is safe in a shallow an lunknown river, is attainable. The armament will consist of Nordenfelt and Hotchkies guns, and the crew of a chief officer, three petty officers, and eight men (Europeans), together with a certain number of natives.

QUEEN ELIZABETH AS A CHILD

QUEEN ELIZABETH AS A CHILD

THE Virgin Queen was fond of dress, and tond of admiration. It is not much wonder, then, that she liked having her portrait painted. In the Tuder Exhibition there were no fewer than nine pictures of her at various ages; and as, according to Raleigh, she ordered all pictures of her by unskilful (i.e., doubtless unflattering) painters to be burned, there must once have been many more. That which we engrave this week is the property of Mrs. Charles Atkins. It represents the Queen as a child, attired in a white and red embroidered dress, with lace ruff and wristbands, and upon her head a black cap edged with white lace, in the centre of which is a pink. The jewels in her hair, the necklace of rubies and pearls about her neck, and the festoons of black jet over her stomacher, attest her love of finery; while the piece of embroidery in her left hand and the needle in her right were intended, no doubt, to show her industry. Her

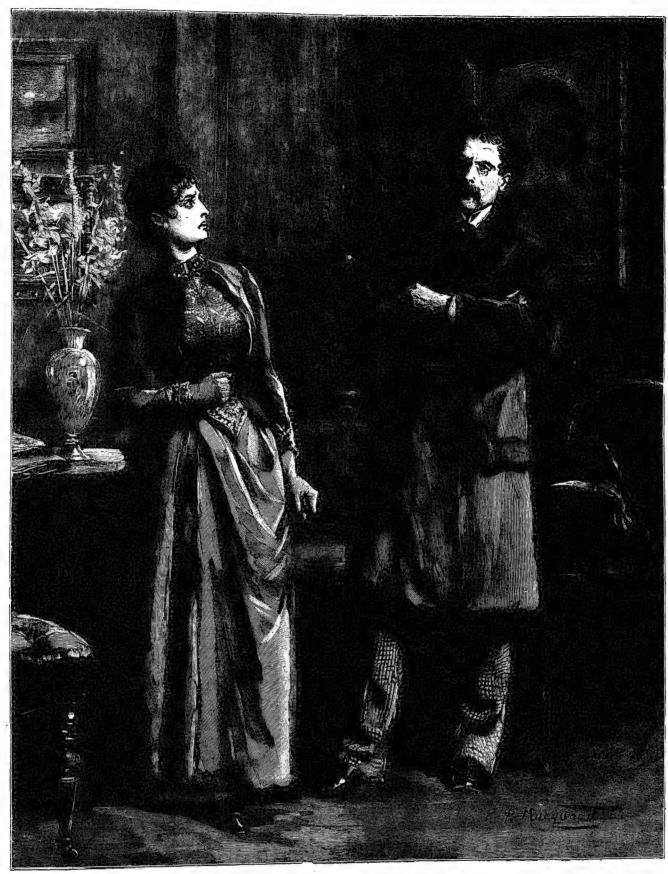
hair was curly, and of a reddish-yellow colour. Of her height we may judge by her conversation with the Scotch ambassador. Elizabeth was very jealous of Mary, Queen of Scots, and put poor Sir James Melville in a difficult position one day by inquiring of him as to the respective merits of herself and her rival. In particular she asked which was the taller, and when Sir James answered "My Queen" (Mary), retorted, "Then she is too high, for myself am neither too high nor too low." Afterwards, as we know, she generously remedied this defect in her rival, by making her a head shorter.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR TIGER HUNTING

This engraving is from a sketch made by Captain the Hon. A. Greville while shooting in the Nepaul Terai with H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor. We have no particulars of the incident here depicted, but no doubt the hunt in question resemble former functions of the same sort when native potentates have wished to show Royal or distinguished visitors the kind of fera natura which they harbour in their extensive covers. On such occasions, what with the multitude of beaters, elephants, and sportsmen, the poor tiger has a very slender chance. The Terai is a marshy jungly tract which lies at the foot of the mountains; it abounds with game, but is very unhealthy at certain seasons of the year. of the year.



WADDESDON MANOR, THE COUNTRY SEAT OF BARON FERDINAND DE ROTHSCHILD TO WHICH THE QUEEN HAS JUST PAID A VISIT



DRAWN BY PERCY MACQUOID

"Oh, make yourself easy, Mr. Rushmere," she said, flashing a bright angry glance upon him.

LEROUX" MADAME

"Too early seen unknown, and known too late."-ROMEO AND JULIET.

TROLLOPE, ELEANOR FRANCES B_{Y}

AUTHOR OF "AUNT MARGARET'S TROUBLES," "AMONG ALIENS," "LIKE SHIPS UPON THE SEA," "THAT UNFORTUNATE MARRIAGE," &C.

CHAPTER XXXV.

WHEN Madame Leroux wrote her note, and even after she had despatched it, she had by no means clearly resolved what she would say to Rushmere when he came. (She would not, even in her own mind, use the phrase, "if he came.") She had not calculated all the consequences of writing to him in that way; although she saw them in a mass, confusedly, and knew that they would be painful. But, had they all been revealed to her beforehand, there was scarcely any painful consequence that she would not have accepted

But, had they all been revealed to her beforehand, there was scarcely any painful consequence that she would not have accepted in order to gain her end. She would strike, though at the cost of maining herself. Passion—unless of the brute-stupid sort—is often as well aware of the risk it runs, and the penalty it must incur, as the coolest looker-on. Its self-deception lies in estimating the comparative value of the indulgence and its price.

After she had written the note, she refused to let her thoughts dwell on what she would say, and how she would comport herself in the interview she had demanded. How much she would tell Rush-

the interview she had demanded. How much she would tell Rushmere, and how much she would conceal from him, must depend on the suggestion of the moment, and on her interpretation of his feelings from his face and voice; which would be very different from interpreting them by written characters. And she still relied on her personal influence with him. It was impossible for her not to reckon on that. The holds of wear model her averest to charm him in some The habit of years made her expect to charm him in some fashion She could no more doubt her power to move him, when

they should meet face to face, than some idol of the theatre doubts that he can play upon his audience as a master plays upon an

And, despite the hard tone of his letter, there was a little quiver of emotion in the latter part of it which had not escaped her. No, no; he might say what he would, but he had some tender feeling for her still. This conviction, however, called up no answering tenderness in her. She half-despised him for it. It was so intensely needful to her amount that she should he able to despise him. needful to her amour propre that she should be able to despise him

a little.
One afternoon after she had returned from seeing Etienne—who was a little stronger than usual, and used his strength to torment her with reproaches—she found a note from Marie Hawkins, announcing their departure for France and the disastrous finale to all their their departure for France and the disastrous finale. their departure for France and the disastrous made to all their departure for France and the disastrous made on Etienne had brilliant visions founded on Millamint. Attendance on Etienne had so occupied all Madame Leroux's spare moments that she had seen nothing of the Hawkins's of late, and Marie's news came on her as a nothing of the Hawkins's of late, and Marie's news came on her as a nothing of the Hawkins's of late, and Marie's news came on her as a nothing of the Hawkins's. She nothing of the Hawkins's of late, and Marie's news came on her as a complete surprise. But she wasted no pity on the Hawkins's. She was not even sure that she did not feel something like envy, when she thought of them, unshackled by the leaden stupidities of propriety and gentility, and free to get all the amusement that could be had out of their lives. She shrugged her shoulders on reading Marie's note. "Fortune de la guerre!" she said. "And Marie has made a purse, or hoarded jewels, or taken care of herself in some way. Perhaps they will never come back to England at all. I wouldn't, in their case. Marie has some connections in Paris." And then she was conscious—to her own surprise—of feeling that the Hawkins's departure would leave a blank in her life. Look where she would,

She took Rushmere's letter from a drawer in her writing table, and looked at a passage on the outside page which was visible without unfolding the letter, and which her eyes had rested on already many times:

"You cannot deceive or cajole me any more."

The words acted as an immediate stimulant: as though she had swallowed a deep draught of anger like wine. Her eyes grew swantowed a deep draught of anger like wine. Her eyes grew brilliant; her mouth resolute; the very outlines of her face seemed to have become firmer. She wished that Rushmere might come now, at this moment, when she was sustained by indignation and a desire for revenge.

"A gentleman to see you, madame," said the flat, subdued tones of the parlourmaid's voice at her chamber door.
"Did he give his name?" asked madame.
It would have needed a keener and more delicate observation than Ann's to detect anything unusual in her mistress's voice and manner. The woman, glancing spirits than she had been of late. The woman, glancing at her, thought she seemed in better

"He said he was the person you had written to, and he thought you would be expecting him."

"Yes, that is right. Show him into my study, and tell Fräulein

Schulze that I am engaged on business, and must not be dis-

Schulze that I am engaged on business, and must not be disturbed."

The woman left the room; and Caroline stood still for a moment, perfectly upright, with her arms stretched strongly downward, and her hands clenched. She was standing opposite to a long mirror, and meeting her own eyes in the glass, she gave one sharp, resolute nod of the head, and went downstairs.

Even when her hand was on the lock of the study door, she did not know what she would say to Rushmere. She would vanquish him and punish him; that was all she felt sure of.

When she entered the room, he was standing with his hat in his hand, looking up at a picture on the wall: a pastel portrait of herself, done in Paris soon after her marriage to Leroux. He was standing so that a person coming in at the door saw little more than his profile. The light from a window fell upon him, and showed the bronzed cheek furrowed with lines which age had not ploughed there, and the thick, wavy, grizzled hair. Her first thought was that she should not have known him had she met him in the street; her second, when he turned at the sound of the closing door, and his eyes rested on her, that she must have recognised him anywhere.

They stood for a moment—"an immeasurable moment"—looking at each other in silence. Then he spoke.

"You sent for me, Madame Leroux."

She could not speak. She felt suffocated, and instinctively put her hand up to her throat. That formal address—"Madame Leroux"—those grave cold eyes, moved a hysterical passion in her. She could have screamed aloud. That was how they met, then, after long years! This was the man on whose feelings she had so securely calculated; over whose heart she had once been paramount, who had loved her with adoring tenderness!

But in the very moment of raising her hand, she controlled herself to change its action, and pretended to secure a brooch that fastened her lace cravat.

"Yes," she said, speaking quite naturally, after that brief struggle. "I sent for you. Won't you sit down?"

fastened her lace cravat.

"Yes," she said, speaking quite naturally, after that brief struggle. "I sent for you. Won't you sit down?"

He seated himself opposite to her, where the light still fell fully on his face, while her's was only partially illuminated. Even at that moment, she noted it as being characteristic of him not only to sit where he could be watched without the power of watching easily hut to be as he evidently was entirely unconscious of it.

to sit where he could be watched without the power of watching again, but to be, as he evidently was, entirely unconscious of it.

He looked like an image in pale bronze, as he waited for her to speak, in an attitude of massive repose. But, in truth, he was deeply moved. The sight of her had not overcome him. He had been in part prepared for it by her portrait, which represented her much as she still was—a woman rather seductive than beautiful, with a face full of petulance and esprit, and a frank, smiling demand for admiration. That was not the Caroline of his dreams.

But when she spoke, the past rushed over him. She had a singularly beautiful voice, rich and soft, with a melancholy cadence in it. Against the ripe beauty of her face his heart was steeled. It moved him no jot. But the voice was something immaterial, and floated subtly through the innermost chambers of memory. It was like the very soul of his youth, speaking aloud to his bodily ear. But he sat quietly, and, to all appearance, coldly, waiting for her to proceed.

"You wrote me a very cruel letter," she said, with a sudden impulse.

impulse.

He looked at her quickly and suspiciously. "You did not send for me to tell me that!" he said.

"No; I did not send for you to tell you that. But you are here; and I could not help saying it."

"I have no answer to make to that charge. I wrote as plainly and as dispassionately as it was in my power to write. I may have expressed myself ill. I can say no more."

She waited a little, musing with her eyes cast down. Then she raised them to his, and said in that exquisite pathetic voice, "And you refuse to be friends, Ralph? You will not even shake hands?"

What she would never understand was, that his very tenderness You refuse to be friends, Kaiph r 100 will not even shake hands?

What she would never understand was, that his very tenderness for the ideal Caroline whom he had believed in, hardened him against the real Caroline who had written her worldly wisdom so

"Why should we shake hands?" he said, impatiently, "What is the use of making pretences? You wrote that you had something of importance to tell me concerning another person. If you

"Oh, make yourself easy, Mr. Rushmere! I have not deceived you into honouring me with this visit by any false pretences!" she said, flashing a bright angry glance upon him. Then she got up, and walked once or twice across the room.

He folded his arms and waited in silence, with a look of steady, and endurance.

He folded his arms and watter in steelet, with a rook of stary; sad, endurance.

Suddenly Madame Leroux stood still and said, "You cannot guess what I have to tell you?"

"How should I guess? Unless—perhaps you wish to say something in which Hubert Gaunt is involved."

She turned ghastly pale, and then a deep, burning red, and clutched the back of a chair near her to steady herself. "What—what have you heard?" she whispered.

"I wrote it all to you," he answered, looking up at her with grave surprise. "That you forsook me for the ambition of marrying Lord Grimstock's son I no more doubt now than I suspected it before."

betore."
She was silent, breathing hard, and still leaning on the chair. Rushmere went on, "Hubert was my friend, but he did not know. I do not blame him."
"I never loved Hubert Gaunt," said Caroline, slowly.
"Loved him?" echoed Rushmere, with deep, quiet scorn. "No! You only meant to marry him."
She returned to her seat opposite to him in the twilight of the

She returned to her seat opposite to him in the twilight of the shadow, and folding her hands before her, said quietly, "No, Ralph; I have nothing to tell you about Hubert Gaunt. I wanted to tell you of our child."

"What!"

He shrank together as if he had been heavily struck. The next moment he threw himself forward to see her face more distinctly, and said hoarsely, "It isn't true

"It is true! My child and yours was born within half a year after you left England."

He started up.

"My God!" he exclaimed, "and you never told me!"

"I thought you were dead," she said, tremulously.

"It's a lie! You knew I was alive. Why it must have been within a few weeks after you had sent back my letter!

"It was two months after. And two months are long enough to

"And you never told me!" he exclaimed again, disregarding her words. "It is incredible. No; I don't believe you! You are deceiving me for some purpose of your own. You are a false woman—false as hell!" woman-false as hell!

woman—taise as hell!

She had resolved to conquer his hard reserve—to break down that cold disdain which was so intolerable to her self-love, and she had succeeded. She had touched him to the quick. She had roused a tumult of feeling in him which it frightened her to witness. But where was the triumph she had promised herself? She was trembling, bewildered, sick at heart. She wished she had never told him this secret which, now that it was sent for him—never told him this secret which, now that it was told, seemed to have leapt out to seize upon her like some fierce living creature. Yesterday it had no power over her. Why, oh! why had she done this irrevocable thing?

Presently Rushmere came and stood near her, looking down upon her as she sat with her hands still folded in her lap and her graceful

head drooping.

"Caroline," he said, "for God's sake tell me the truth."

"Caroline, he said, "for God's sake tell me the truth."

Her thoughts were busying themselves restlessly with the wording of the first letter she had sent him. Everything had gone ill for the first letter she had sent him. Everything had gone ill for the first letter she had trusted to the inspiration of the moment, and it had her. Instead of being triumphantly mistress of the

ner. One had trusted to the inspiration of the moment, and it had hetrayed her. Instead of being triumphantly mistress of the situation she was sitting there like a culprit before the judge. She made a strong effort to throw off the feeling of subjection that was weighing on her.

"Why do you implore the truth from me" she said "sizes and the said "sizes are the s

made a strong effort to throw off the feeling of subjection that was weighing on her.

"Why do you implore the truth from me," she said, "since you disbelieve what I tell you? You accuse me of deceiving you; I never deceived you. No!" she exclaimed, holding up her hand to check his protest. "I deceived others, but not you. I told you the truth. You deceived yourself."

Rushmere sat down, leaning his elbows on his knees and hiding his face in his hands, with a stifled groan.

"When I perceived that our marriage would be simple madness—that I should be a mere clog on a man struggling to live like a gentleman on the means of a pauper, I said so frankly. Another woman might have thrown herself helplessly upon you to be dragged through the world. Not I. If that is love, I did not love you. I am not a parasitic creature that can live on the life of another. I have an existence of my own; no one can live it for me. I knew myself. I knew that I should not have endured the kind of struggle you offered me. Sooner or later I should have abandoned it—and you. Did I not do the best for you by refusing to attempt it?"

His face had grown haggard when he looked up at heragain, and said in a tone of painful entreaty, "But the child.—?"

All his feeling had concentrated itself on the child. She saw it, and it gave her vanity a sharp pang. She herself, then, was nothing to him!

"It lived?"

"Yes; it was a little girl."

"Yes; it was a little girl."

"Poor little one! Ob tell me shout her Carolina! Without the child of the part of the little of the carolina is not the child."

"It lived?"

"Yes; it was a little girl."

"Poor little one! Oh, tell me about her, Caroline! Where is she?—my little daughter!" He said the last words in a low, yearning voice, and with a look of exquisite tenderness in his eyes. "If I had known—if I had guessed, in all these years!"

His emotion made her antagonistic. He could be tender, but set for her!

She began in a dry indifferent tone, which jarred upon his sensi-She began in a dry indifferent tone, which jarred upon his sensibility (as she intended it should do), to give a short, disjointed narrative of what had happened after he had left England. Hubert Gaunt died; and then Lady Grimstock had been very cruel to her, and had turned her out of doors. Only one of the family was good to her. Lady Charlotte had stood her friend, and had helped her with money to find a refuge where, under a feigned name, she could await the birth of her child. And afterwards Lady Charlotte's influence had got her a situation in the school where she subsequently became a partner.

became a partner.
"Did Charlotte Gaunt do that?" exclaimed Rushmere. "It was

"Did Charlotte Gaint to that?" Extended the state of the

"It told her—I told her what was necessary," she answered, in a quick, impatient tone, and flushing angrily. "I had to do the best I could for myself. I had been a slave to Charlotte Gaunt's caprices from a child. She owed me some compensation."

"But where is she?" "I cannot tell you. We have not met for years."
"No, no; I mean—my child."
"In—in the country."

"Not with you?"
"With me! How could she be with me? I—she was adopted

long ago by some good people who—"
"You let her go? You parted from her?" said Rushmere,

"You let ner go? Tou parted from het." starting up in great agitation.

"I parted from her for her good; and mine. I had to earn my bread. You, I suppose, would have thought it more admirable, more womanly—that's the man's word for a wide range of imbecilities—to sit and starve to death with my baby in my arms."

"Should I have let you 'starve'?"

"Should I have let you 'starve'?"

"I thought you were dead. At least I believed it probable that you had died of that accident. And besides—I have told you, and I repeat it—I could not accept the life you offered. The child made no difference as to that; except that she would have made it still more unendurable." more unendurable."

"Where is she? Does she know who are her parents?"

"I must see her!"

"You had better do nothing hastily."
"You had better do nothing hastily."
"No, no; but you will tell me everything. Then I shall know

how to act.

how to act."

All his soul was straining eagerly to the one point—the child; and she could not answer him. She had never contemplated this in her previsions of the interview. The drama lay solely between her and him. The child was to be brought in, like a stage property, to heighten the interest of her part. She had expected to be questioned about her latter life—about her marriage. She would have to present a pathetic picture of herself, keeping a brave and cheerful front to the business of life, and secretly wearing out her strength in tending a sick bushand who repaid her with incratistrength in tending a sick husband, who repaid her with ingratitude. As to the child—there would be time enough to speak of would be able to decide what particulars she would give or withhold—how to weave her story to the best advantage as a background on which to display her own personality. Rushmere's interest would naturally be concentrated on her.

She now found herself in the grasp of a reality very different from those visionary preconceptions. She felt a mingled rage and

Seeing that she remained silent, with her eyes moodily fixed on

the ground, Rushmere said, suddenly—

"You mean me to see her?" Then, with a change of tone, and a return of the stern look with which he had at first confronted her, he added, "Understand this: I shall insist on knowing where she is."

Caroline lifted her eyes, and her mouth took a curve of inte

bitterness.

"Oh," she said, "you don't quite understand the position when you talk to me of 'insisting.' You have no rights."

He looked at her blankly, as if she were undergoing some bewildering metamorphose.

She went on, her long-suppressed and rankling wrath gathering heat and force as she uttered it, and feeling instinctively that the assumption of violent indignation would be her best defence for the moment against the persistent questioning which was becoming

moment against the persistent questioning which was becoming intolerable.

"Had you met me in a different spirit—had you shown the least care for me, for what I had suffered and endured, instead of heaping reproaches on me, I would have confided in you fully. I meant to do so even after your letter—your cruel, violent letter! But your regrets, and your sympathies, and your fine feelings have been exclusively bestowed on yourself! Do you suppose you can insult me with impunity?"

He was very pale now beneath the bronze. He stood up and took his hat, looking at her still with that blank, shocked looked—

took his hat, looking at her still with that blank, shocked looked-

"I wonder," he said, in a very low tone, "why you sent for me."
"I sent for you because I thought it right to let you know the truth. You are rich, I hear. You might choose to employ some of your money in providing for your daughter."
"It is what I should wish," he said, in the same low monotone.
"I shall think further of what is best to be done, and let you know what I decide on. I beg you will leave me now; I have other claims on my time and energies. My husband is ill—dying; and I have many troubles. But I do not mean to intrude them on

and I have many troubles. But I do not mean to intrude them on

At the moment of saying the words she had a faint, inarticulate expectation that he would manifest some interest in her life—expectation that he would manifest some interest in her life—perhaps be moved to question her. But he went silently towards the door, with a fixed, pale face, like a man walking in his sleep.

When he reached the door, he turned, and said, "I shall hear from you?"

She bowed, and the next minute he was gone.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

In the first weeks of April Lady Charlotte and Mildred were on

their way to England.

Mildred longed so much to return that the period mentioned by the doctors for her stay on the Riviera had been considerably abridged. And there did not appear to be any valid reason for opposing her wish, for she was daily regaining health and cheerfulness.

Lucy's letter of condolence on her father's death had at length Lucy's letter of condolence on her father's death had at Fength reached her, although after much delay, as has been stated; and Mildred had at once replied to it, directing her answer to the address at the top of Lucy's letter, which was that of Mr. Hawkins's house in Great Portland Street. Mildred smiled to herself as she pictured Lucy's joy at seeing her again, and at hearing that they were henceforth to live together, as in the happy days at Enderby Court

were henceforth to live together, as in the happy days at Enderby Court.

For Mildred intended nothing less than this. Cousin Dick had not disapproved the plan, and she gathered from Cousin Dick's letter that neither had Lord Grimstock offered any insurmountable objection to it. Aunt Charlotte would soon be brought to agree to it when she saw how necessary it was to her niece's happiness.

Moreover, Mildred had already noted that Cousin Dick's influence over Lady Charlotte was very considerable. She treated him with a sort of respectful indulgence, as one whose wishes must have weight, even when his reasons for wishing were not very obvious. Whereas, although nothing could exceed her affectionate solicitude for Mildred's welfare, yet she never for an instant appeared to doubt her own capacity to judge better for Mildred on all points than Mildred could judge for herself. It was the sort of difference often observable in haughty women of Lady Charlotte's type between their treatment of a son and of a daughter.

There had been some hesitation as to where the travellers should go when they arrived in England. Mildred shrank from the idea of returning to Enderby Court as yet; London was not desirable from any point of view under the present circumstances; and Grimstock Park was in a northern county, and would be far too bleak and cold at that season.

An invitation to Avonthorne arrived concerturely to decide the

at that season.

at that season.

An invitation to Avonthorpe arrived opportunely to decide the question. Richard wrote, enclosing a note from his mother to Lady Charlotte, and warmly urging them to make his house their home for a while. Nothing, he wrote, could be quieter. The country was pretty, and the climate mild enough to prevent Mildred from receiving too great a shock in the transition from the sunshine of the Riviera to England.

Riviera to England.

Mrs. Avon, in sharp-pointed characters, politely seconded her son's invitation. It would be a great delight to her daughters and herself to receive Lady Charlotte and Mildred, if they could content themselves with a very humdrum existence for a few weeks. Charlotte would find Avonthorpe sadly altered from the happy days when she knew it. Richard was so much engrossed with his farmwhen she knew it. Richard was 50 into the right season with in and other business that he had but little time to spare for social duties or pleasures. But Charlotte would excuse him. Or, perhaps, her presence might prove more attractive than that of his mother and sisters, and he might favour them with a little more of his

and sisters, and he might favour them with a little more of his company.

"It would be very strange indeed if your presence had much attraction for him," said Lady Charlotte, contemptuously tossing aside Mrs. Avon's note. "One can see that the silly woman is deaf and blind to her undeserved good fortune in having such a son."

But the invitation was cordially accepted. Mildred, as her aunt noted with inward satisfaction, was pleased; and Lord Grimstock's consent was given without hesitation.

The travellers arrived in London by easy stages, and slept one night at the Grimstock's town house before proceeding to Somerset shire. Lord Grimstock took the opportunity of informing his sister that he had resolved to dispense with Mr. Shard's services on the Enderby estate altogether. Lady Charlotte dil not plead for him very warmly. "Mr. Shard is a well-meaning, right-thinking man enough, Reginald," she said; "but, if you do not consider him fit to transact the business the poor Lionel put into his hands, of course I cannot interfere."

Her ladyship, who was generous where money was concerne!

Her ladyship, who was generous where money was concerned, resolved to make Mr. Shard a handsome present out of her private

purse, and dismiss him from her thoughts henceforward.

The question of receiving Lucy Marston was not so easily settled. Lord Grimstock told his sister of Mildred's petition, prepared through Dick Avon, and of his own provisional consent to it. But he earnestly hoped he might not be called upon to fulfil that conditional trapping. that conditional promise.

The impression made by Mr. Shard on his lordship had by no means worn off, and he considered it something in the nature of a visitation of Providence—like gout, or a tendency to consumpa visitation of Frovidence—like gout, or a tendency, to consumption—that Mildred should be possessed with a taste for the society of such a man's niece. He confusedly referred it, in his own mind, to some hereditary traits of the founder of the Enderby family, coming out in his grandchild; a species of atavism which Lord Crimstock was glad to reflect "had gone no further." And certainly Mildred had not as yet manifested the least tendency to turn up the gravel drive with a pick; or to partake of beer and backy in the sanded tay room of the Enderby Arms.

baccy in the sanded tap-room of the Enderby Arms.

It was agreed between the brother and sister that silence should be maintained on the subject of Lucy Marston, until Mildred should introduce it.

"Perhaps the fancy will die out," said Lord Grimstock. "Dear

Mildred is growing so much stronger!"

Lady Charlotte had not much hope of Mildred's affection for her friend "dying out."

But she did hope that it might be pushed into the background by a far more powerful feeling. Dick's eagerness to have them at Avonthorpe was an excellent symptom. And Mildred was constantly talking of her Cousin Dick, and referring various matters to the standard of Dick's tastes and opinions.

Richard Avon had been coming up to town rather frequently of the sale of his Australian property. Mrs. Avon was disappointed to find that they must continue to live in nearly the same inexpensive style to which they had been reduced for some years before her husband's death. She had hoped that Richard would be able to restore to her some of those outward inelgnia of wealth and interestore to her some of those outward inelgnia of wealth and interestore to her some of those outward inelgnia of wealth and interestore to her some of those outward inelgnia of wealth and interestore to her some of those outward inelgnia of wealth and interestore to her some of those outward inelgnia. restore to her some of those outward insignia of wealth and importance which were, surely, due to an Avon of Avonthorpe on any theory of the universe which excluded mere chaos.

Cedric, who had ruined them all, had never heard a reproach from his mother's lips. But Dick was a good deal grumbled at

THE GRAPHIC

LITERARY MEN AND TOBACCO

for shortcomings in his filial efforts to provide for her and the

girls.

"You know, mother dear," he would say, resisting some demand for expenditure, "I must try to make some little provision beyond the bit of settled money for you and my sisters in case of my death."

death."

"I don't know why you should harp upon your dying, Richard. It is not very considerate, after all we have gone through! And as to the poor girls, how are they ever to marry if they get no chance of going into society? I dare say the whole county thinks us dead and buried. It is impossible to visit without a decent carriage. And by-and-by, when they put off their mourning, how can I ask the girls to appear in frocks of the season before last?"

"Don't fret, mother dear! I suppose some frocks will be forthcoming when the time arrives, and I must say I don't think the Miss Avons of Avonthorpe need be dressed up like actresses in order to be well received in their own county."

Richard had the sunniest of tempers, and the old habit of taking it for granted that his utmost efforts to please her must frequently

it for granted that his utmost efforts to please her must frequently fall short of what his mother had a right to demand of him. Still,

fall short of what his mother had a right to demand of him. Still, the recurrence of this sort of dialogue made his trips to town appear in the light of a pleasant escape, and perhaps caused them to be more frequent than was absolutely necessary.

He had come up to London two days before Lady Charlotte and Mildred were to arrive, and delayed his return to Avonthorpe in order that he might escort them thither. He had been dining early with the family lawyer, whom he had been consulting about a mortage only at a few minutes after ten o'clock was walking towards.

with the family lawyer, whom he had been consulting about a mortgage, and at a few minutes after ten o'clock was walking towards
the modest private hotel he frequented in town, when, as he passed
the end of a dimly-lighted opening, leading to some mews, his attention was arrested by the sound of a voice.

There were, in fact, two voices. But one of them was of the vile,
half-drunken, wholly insolent and ruffianly sort, which is as common
as mud, or any other foul thing, in the great metropolis. The other
was silvery, youthful, and feminine. Its tone was one of intense
distress and alarm, though it was not loud.

"I desire you to let me pass this moment." it said. "Why do

distress and alarm, though it was not loud.

"I desire you to let me pass this moment," it said. "Why do you molest me in this way?"

"'I desire!'" echoed the man's voice, with a grotesque attempt at imitation. "And s'pose I don't desire, what then?"

"I beg you to let me pass. Pray, pray, do not stop me! Don't approach me! If you touch me, I shall call for help."

"Call away, my beauty! I ain't a-going——" began the ruffianly voice. But the sentence was not completed, for the next moment the owner of the voice was reeling like a humming-top at the end of its course, and was only stopped from falling by being brought up against the wall with a smart collision.

"Let that lady pass," said Dick Avon. "How dare you stop her?"

The man, who had been almost stunned for a moment, now re-The mun, who had been almost stuffned for a moment, now recovered himself sufficiently to turn round with a volley of oaths, demanding what business it was of his, and applying a variety of epithets to the lady and her rescuer, which were luckily unint. Iligible to the former. She stood apart, trembling and sobbing, in an uncontrollable re-action from the previous tension of terror and

disgust.

"Hold your foul tongue, you infernal blackguard!" said Dick, considerably enforcing the efficacy of his adjuration by seizing the man by the collar, and shaking him until he gasped for breath.

"Oh! pray, pray," cried the girl, "let him go! I am safe now, and I thank you from my heart."

The refinement of her accent, as well as the fresh delicacy of her

and I thank you from my heart."

The refinement of her accent, as well as the fresh delicacy of her voice, struck Dick anew. "Allow me to see you safely to the end of the street," said he, feeling considerably puzzled as to who and what this young woman might be. "That brute"—with a careless nod in the direction of the "brute," who was stumbling heavily down the mews muttering curses, but sufficiently impressed by Dick's newest was the of a company to mutter them under his breath

down the mews muttering curses, but sufficiently impressed by Dick's powerful style of a gument to mutter them under his breath—"will not annoy you again. But you have been frightened. Shall I get you a cab?"

"No—no, thank you. I—if I can walk to Oxford Street, I shall find an omnibus that will take me home."

"Pray let me see you to the omnibus. Take my arm. I think you are trembling a great deal."

She was trembling; and, hearing a footstep coming from the direction of the mews, she started violently, and involuntarily drew near her protector. Dick settled the matter by gently placing her arm under his own, and walked on at a slow pace.

"I am so very, very much obliged to you," she said, looking up at him gratefully.

him gratefully.

By the light of a street-lamp he saw her face, and was more and

more puzzled.

"Excuse me," he said; "but I think your—your family should not allow you to venture alone among such a population as haunts mews and stables of that kind."

At least I have never been

"I have never been annoyed before. At least, I have never been attacked before. The man was intoxicated. I generally am accompanied when I leave my work as late as this; but to-night I happened to be alone."

"Her work!" She must be a seamstress of some kind. But her manner and voice were so evidently those of a lady, and she was so young and civilish.

young and girlish!

"Could not your employer arrange some better way of leaving her house for you? It is too bad to allow you to run the gauntlet of that

"I shall insist on it," said Lucy—for she it was—with reviving firmness and courage. "I shall tell him to-morrow that I positively

refuse to use that entrance any more."
"Tell him! Is it a man? What a brute he must be!"
Dick was a person who inspired trust in the helpless; and Lucy's very innocence give her a sure instinct that this man was a gentleman, who would respect her. And then there was the freemasonry of youth between them. She found herself talking quite unconstrainedly to him before the omnibus she waited for loomed in the distance. When it came up she clasped her hands, and, looking at him with childlike fervour, said, "I shall never, never forget your kindness." kindness.

"My name is Richard Avon," he said-he could not have told why. The words seemed to have come from him unconsciously. "Where shall I tell the fellow to put you down?"

She named a street leading from Oxford Street in the direction of Soho; and got into the vehicle. He took his hat off, and the light of the lamps fell full on his head and face.

Just as the omnibus was moving off, he suddenly clambered up to the top beside the driver. When Lucy alighted, he alighted also. She walked away quickly, without looking back, and he followed, keeping her in sight without letting her see him. Very shortly she stopped and rang a bell at the door of a house, in a poor and narrow street. He noticed that the door was next to an eating-house, where there were lights, and foreign voices were heard in the comparative silence of that unfrequented street.

"She's safe under shelter, anyway, poor child!" said Dick to

himself, as he walked away.

(To be continued.)

GREENWICH OBSERVATORY is now in telegraphic communication with the M'Gill College, Montreal, a distance of 3,300 miles, or 75 deg. of latitude. Signals can be flashed between the two observatories in three-quarters of a second. Burton, in his "Anatomy of Melancholy," regards tobacco as "the divine, rare, super-excellent plant, which goes far beyond all the panaceas, potable gold, and philosophers' stones, and is a sovereign remedy for all diseases." Eulogisms of this kind might be multiplied indefinitely, and no wonder, for literary men have smoked ever since—through the thoughtfulness of Sir Walter Raleigh—they had anything to smoke. Raleigh's own friend, the "grave, moral Spenser," speaks of tobacco as "divine," though whether he used it himself is by no means certain. At the beginning of the seventeenth century smoking was in high popularity, and received a larger share of literary notice than was ever afterwards bestowed on it. George Withers, like Milton, is said to have been exceedingly fond of his pipe. As is well known, he suffered a long imprisonment in Newgate, and nothing seems to have solaced him more at this time than the fragrant weed. In one of his pieces we find him thus moralising:—

And when the smoke ascends on high,

And when the smoke ascends on high.
Think on the worldly vanity
Of world'y stuff! 'tis gone with a puff, Thus think and drink tobacco.

Thus think and drink tobacco.

Charles Lamb, according to his own confession, was a "fierce smoker of tobacco." One day, when puffing vigorously the coarsest weed from a long clay pipe, in company with Dr. Parr, the latter asked him how he managed to acquire this "prodigious power." "By toiling after it, as some men toil after virtue," was the prompt reply. As he advanced in years, however, "Elia" was obliged to relax his intimacy with the weed, so that, to use his own words, "he was like a burnt-out volcano emitting now and then only a casual puff." Eventually he took his formal leave in a "Farewell Ode to Tobacco," and, in forwarding a copy of the poem to Wordsworth, he writes: "I have had it in my head to do it these two years; but tobacco stood in its own light when it gave me headaches that prevented me singing its praises." The ode is probably one of the highest tributes ever paid by poet to the pipe. Here is an extract:—

For I must—nor let it grieve thee,
Friendliest of plants, that I must leave thee,
For thy sake, tobacco, I
Would do anything but die;
And but seek to extend my days
Long enough to sing thy praise.

Many poets have sung in praise of the weed—indeed, few have not. If we turn up the index of any volume of verse we are pretty sure to meet with a piece under some such affectionate title as "Ode to my Pipe," "Fume Fancies," or what not. Moore tells us that Byron not only smoked but chewed tobacco, though it is fair to add that the chewing habit was confined to the period when the not habit and was restricting his ordinary diet under the horser of coming noble lord was restricting his ordinary diet under the horror of coming obesity. The following spirited lines in favour of the weed are by the author of "Childe Harold:"—

Sublime tobacco, which, from east to west, Cheers the tar's labours, or the Tu kman's rest; Which, on the Moslem's ottoman, divides His hours, and rivals opium and his brides; Magnificent in Stamboul, but less grand, Though not less loved, in Wapping or the Strand.

The present Poet Laureate has been a steady smoker for nearly fifty years, invoking the Muse while puffing from a white clay-pipe. It has been said that in his den the aromatic weed lies on the floor in a vast pouch—"large enough to contain the Budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and dainty enough to be a casket of Cleopatra—near at hand, so that the poet can replenish his pipe at will."

At one time Sir Walter Scott carried smoking to excess, having his pipe in his mouth at all times—in his carriage, and generally the greater part of the evening.

"Rare Ben Jonson" smoothed his hard and rugged life by the solace of the pipe; Campbell and Moore were both attached to it; and Thomas Henry Buckle could neither read, write, nor talk, if forced to forego his three cigars daily.

and Thomas Henry Buckle could neither read, write, nor talk, if forced to forego his three cigars daily.

Thomas Carlyle is said to have broken thirteen "cutties" on the hearthstone of his cottage at Ecclefechan, and vowed that he would smoke no more. But his resolution did not hold good. "Tobaccosmoke," he writes, "is the one element in which, by our European manners, men can sit silent together without embarrassment, and when no man is bound to speak one word more than he has virtually and actually got to say." In another place the sage declares the pipe to be the publicans' greatest enemy; but it is generally believed that the publican has, on this point, gauged human nature better than the philosopher.

that the publican has, on this point, gauged human hadde better than the philosopher.

Thackeray seldom wrote without a cigar in his mouth. In the "Fitz-Boodle Papers," it will be remembered, he remarks jocularly that the fair sex cannot hope to succeed in conquering the practice. Then he asks, "What is this smoking that it should be considered a crime? I believe in my heart that women are jealous of it as a rival. The fact is that the cigar is a rival to the ladies—and their conqueror, too. Germany has been puffing for threescore years; France smokes to a man. Do you think you can keep the enemy out of England? Ask the club-houses. I, for my part, do not despair to see a Bishop lolling out of the Athenaeum with a cheroot in his mouth; or, at any rate, a pipe stuck in his shovel-hat."

To Charles Kingsley, tobacco was a highly-needful sedative. According to the Examiner, he always used a long and clean churchwarden, and his pipes were usually bought by the barrelfull at a time. "They lurked in all sorts of unexpected places: a pipe would suddenly be extracted from a bush in the garden, or one has even occasionally been drawn from a whin-bush on the heath, some half mile from the house. But none was ever smoked which was in than the philosopher.

even occasionally been drawn from a whin-bush on the heath, some half mile from the house. But none was ever smoked which was in any degree foul; and when there was a vast accumulation of old pipes they were sent back again to the kilns to be rebaked, and returned fresh and new." This, by the way, gave Kingsley a striking simile, which in "Alton Locke" he puts into the mouth of one of his characters—"Kate believes in purgatory, where souls are burnt clean again, like 'bacca pipes."

According to an old Johnian, it was no small pleasure "to get Paley on a cold winter's night to put up his legs, stir the fire, and fill a long Dutch pipe. He formally declined any punch, but nevertheless drank it up as fast as we replenished his glass. He would

fill a long Dutch pipe. He formally declined any punch, but nevertheless drank it up as fast as we replenished his glass. He would smoke any quantity of tobacco, and drink any given quantity of punch." Victor Hugo was also among the smokers: whenever his iriends happened to call, they were invariably invited to join him by the fireside and share the honoured pipe. Addison had a pipe in his mouth at all hours, and Hobbes, after his early dinner, smoked pipes innumerable; yet—anti-tobacconists please note—the attained the age of ninety-five. Lord Lytton's view was that he attained the age of ninety-five. Lord Lytton's view was that "he who doth not smoke, hath either known no great grief or refuseth himself the softest consolation next to that which comes refuseth himself the softest consolation least to that which control from heaven." That is perhaps a little too strong, but probably most persons will agree with Professor Huxley that tobacco is "a sweetener and equaliser of the temper," notwithstanding that it sweetener and equaliser of the temper," I be devotees off in a fume! sends its devotees off in a fume !

A RUSSIAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY has been formed in St. Petersburg to combat the rapid growth of drunkenness in the capital and its suburbs. The Society is formed on the English model, but only requires its members to abstain from spirits—beer and wine being allowable.

PASTIMES

THE TURF.—The Chester Meeting last week was one of the most successful ever held. On the Cup day it is estimated that there were nearly 100,000 persons present on the Roodee. The betting on this event fluctuated in a remarkable manner just before the start, the odds against Tyrant varying from 4 to 1 to 5 to 2. In the event, however, Mr. Baker's horse won with ridiculous ease by four lengths. Vasistas was second, and Silver Spur third. Tyrant was again successful in the Great Cheshire Handicap next

by four lengths. Vasistas was second, and Silver Spur third. Tyrant was again successful in the Great Cheshire Handicap next day, in spite of his 14 lb. penalty, and has since been sold to Mr. A. M. Singer, in whose colours he won the Great Northern Handicap at York this week. Of the other races at Chester we may mention the Mostyn Two-Year-Old Plate, won by Orinoco, and the Eaton Plate, in which The Rejected beat Noble Chieftain.

At Kempton Park on Friday last week the weather was so bad as to make racing anything but pleasant. The Spring Two-Year-Old Plate, which Lady Heron secured for Mr. Milner, was the principal event. The Rejected added to his score in the Hanworth Park Welter Plate, and Snaplock took the May Handicap. The last-named was also successful next day, when the weather showed great improvement, in the Richmond Mid-Weight Handicap Plate. The Great "Jubilee" Stakes, of which this was the fourth year, brought out seventeen runners. Colonel North's Philomel was made favourite, but failed to justify expectations, and the race fell to The Imp, a son of Robert the Devil, and the property of Sir J. T. Mackenzie. Theophilus was only a head behind, while Vasistas (who has no luck in England), Galway, and Amphion could all have been covered by the proverbial handkerchief. A better finish has rarely been seen.

Signorina seems to have quite got over her recent indisposition, and her reaspration for the Outre in progressing statisfactorily.

Signorina seems to have quite got over her recent indisposition, and her preparation for the Oaks is progressing satisfactorily.—Lord Rodney's Danbydale, whose maiden victory we chronicled the other day, is dead. A good deal of backers' money will be buried day, is do

CRICKET. Aided by the weather, the Australians made a brilliant start. Against the strong team got together by Lord Shefield they compiled the creditable total of 191, Murdoch showing brilliant start. Against the strong team got together by Lord Snei-field they compiled the creditable total of 191, Murdoch showing quite his old form for 93, and then dismissed their opponents for 27 (of which Dr. W. G. Grace made 20) and 130. Against the bowling of Shilton and Pallett for Warwickshirethis week, the Cornstalks themselves could only make 89 and 132. To this, however, Warwickshire only replied with 38 and 51. Up to that point Ferris had taken 19 wickets for 130, and Turner 18 for 84! Altogether scoring has ruled low. Surrey beat Leicestershire in one day on Monday, Sharpe taking 12 wickets for 35 runs; and Sussex (for whom Mr. C. A. Smith reappeared, on his return from the Cape) dismissed M.C.C. for 57 (of which Mr. Hornby scored 45), and 36, and were themselves got rid of for 16 less in the first innings, and, in the second, lost six wickets in obtaining the 53 necessary for victory; while Cambridge University beat Mr. C. I. Thornton's England Eleven, also by four wickets, Mr. Woods taking all the ten wickets in the second innings, and altogether capturing 15 for 88 runs. However, an exception to the rule was furnished by the match between Gloucestershire and Yorkshire, Mr. Cranston scoring 101 for the former, and Ulyett 107 for the latter county. As a curiosity, we may note the fate of Trinity College, Oxford, who, playing against Keble, declared their innings closed when their opponents had 186 to get to win. The Kebleites were in no wise disheartened, and, thanks mainly to Mr. T. R. Spyer, who hit brilliantly for 121, made the runs for five wickets and won the match Mr. T. R. Spyer, who hit brilliantly for 121, made the runs for five wickets and won the match.

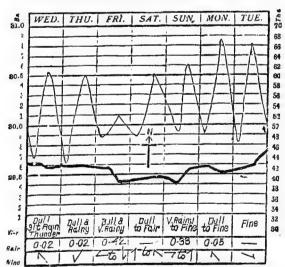
TENNIS-—Pettitt, whose forthcoming match with Saunders for the Championship is exciting much interest, easily defeated Latham last week. On the same day, Mr. E.B.C. Curtis beat Mr. Fiske-Warren, an American amateur.

CYCLING.—At the Stanley Club meeting on Saturday, E. Leitch, Polytechnic C. C., lowered the mile "Safety" record to 2 min. 34 4-5ths sec., while in the "Ordinary" mile F. P. Wood just managed to defeat F. J. Osmond in the excellent time of 2 min. 33 I-5th sec.

POLO. — The Hurlingham season opened on Saturday, when the home team succumbed to Derbyshire.

WEATHER CHART

FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1890



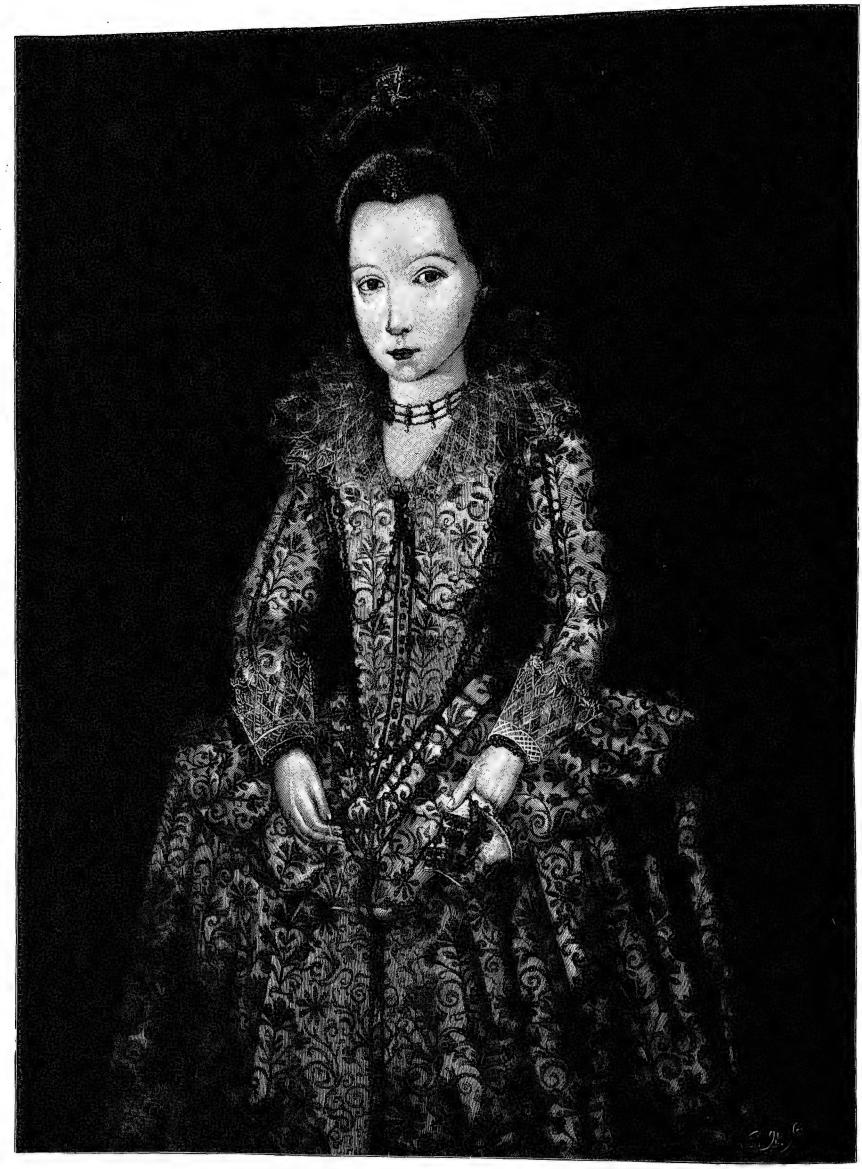
EXPLANATION.—The thick line shows the variations in the height of the barometer during the week ending Tuesday midnight (13th inst.). The fine line shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum and minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

REMARKS.—'The weather of the past week has been changeable and showery generally. Thunder and lightning were reported at the beginning of the time on the West Coast of Great Britain, and in the South East of England. Pressure distribution has been somewhat complex, and almost continuously cyclonic, shallow areas of low pressure appearing at various times over different parts of the country. One of these disturbances, which was lying over the East o France on the evening of Saturday (10th inst.) moved steadily North-North-Westward and North-Westward across Great Britain, its centre being finally found on Monday morning (12th inst.) well to the Northward of our Islands. The winds, which were of little strength, varied a good deal in direction, but on the whole were chiefly from some Easterly point (North-East to South-East.) Heavy showers or steady rain prevailed from time to time very generally, and although frequent intervals of bright clear skies were experienced, the amount of bright sunshine fell considerably short of that registered during the preceding week. Temperature has, however, although occasionally fitful, been equal to or slightly more than the average. The highest readings for the week have just fallen short of 70° in the South-East and East of England, but reached that value on Monday (12th inst.) in the Midlands (Loughboro'). Minima have been rather above the average figures.

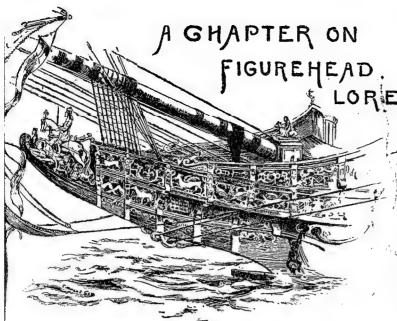
The barometer was highest (67°) on Monday (12th inst.); lowest (43°) on Thursday (8th inst.); range 24.

Rain fell on five days. Total amount o'8 inch. Greatest fall on any one day o'42 inch on Friday (9th inst.)



QUEEN ELIZABETH AS A CHILD FROM THE PICTURE EXHIBITED AT THE TUDOR EXHIBITION

THE GRAPHIC



CHARLES I.'S FAMOUS "SOVEREIGN OF THE SEAS," 1637

F COURSE IT WAS only by way of a finish off, just to improve her appearance, that the stem of Prince George of Wales's little ship the *Thrush*, recently received oration of a figure-head, of the approved shield and scroll-pattern, which is nowadays "the thing" in the navy. first designated as Prince George's ship, the *Thrush*, like er vessels of her rate, bore nothing whatever on her plain

ETRUSCAN FIGURE-HEAD Adopted by the early Greeks

THE USUAL FORM OF FIGURE-HEAD FOR ROMAN GALLEYS

fiddle-head do anything," one of Marryat's old salts, the of the Rattlesnake, is made to tell Peter Simple. In the to which superstition we learn that the Rattlesnake's said—a plain unadorned volute type of head rounding off of the ship's cutwater—was forthwith replaced by a figure-tie, with the help of a coil of rope and a cleft block of

Nobody would dream of our enlightened Jacks of the ar of grace—any A.B. of whom could, in the way of general ts, "give points" to all the Port Admirals in England is day—attaching any significance to the possession of nead. It was not always so, however—certainly not een hundred and war time." "I never knew a vessel

and ends, hunted up for the occasion, from their kit bags, and coaxing it in terms of endearment, and with promises of extra coats of paint, to hasten the good shin on.

from their kit bags, and coaxing it in terms of endearment, and with promises of extra coats of paint, to hasten the good ship on.

In other ways the figure-head has played a part in naval story. Marryat's yarn of how the ship's company of the Rattlesnake cut off the head and rattle from the effigy Peter Simple had provided for the vessel's figure-head, after their commander, the cowardly Captain Hawkins, had made the ship show her stern to an enemy, who was her fair match, has an historical basis. So has the story of low-the men of the old Brunswick, which the tattle of the "Glorious First of June," sent a deputation to the quarter-deck, in the heat of the fight, to borrow from the captain a cocked-hat to replace the wooden cocked-hat shot away off the head of the effigy of the Duke of Brunswick that did duty as the figure-head of the ship. The men, on getting "the best gold-laced hat the captain had," nailed it on the figure-head, where it remained for the rest of the day.

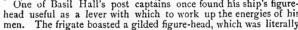
The French privateer Surcouf, again, the terror of the Indian Seas in the Napoleonic War, is said to have apostrophised the figure-head of his famous cruiser, the Revenant, which represented a corpse in the act of casting off its shroud, in the famous address he made to his crew on first putting to sea:—"This ship shall be our tomb or cradle of future glory!" Similarly, there was much meaning in the gruesome figure-head—a skeleton—which the famous English privateer-ship Tarrible bore. According to the old ballad, the Terrible sailed from Execution Dock on a Friday in November, 1757, with Captain Death, First Lieutenant Devil, and Surgeon Ghost on board, to fight as bloody a sea duel as any on



FIGURE-HEAD OF "THE SPEAKER"

record in the West Indies with the French privateer Vengeance, on another Friday. Nor ought mention to be omitted of the rather too realistic figure-head of the sloop-of-war Pearl, of George II.'s navy, the shaggy frowning head of the famous buccaneer Blackbeard, as struck off his dead body; with which ghastly trophy as a figure-head Lieutenant Maynard adorned his vessel's bows as he sailed into Port Royal after his victory over the redoubtable private.





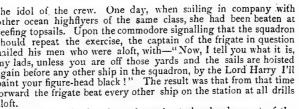


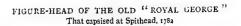
THE "ROYAL CHARLES" Charles II, s famous Flagship-captured by the Dutch in the Medway, 1667

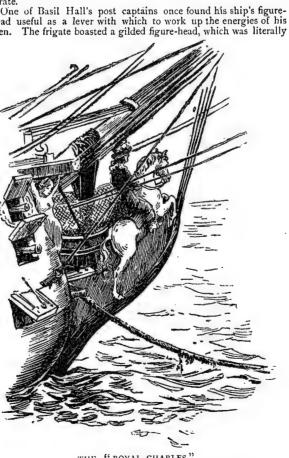
the idol of the crew. One day, when sailing in company with other ocean highflyers of the same class, she had been beaten at reefing topsails. Upon the commodore signalling that the squadron should repeat the exercise, the captain of the frigate in question hailed his men who were aloft, with—"Now, I tell you what it is, my lads, unless you are off those yards and the sails are hoisted again before any other ship in the squadron, by the Lord Harry I'll paint your figure-head black!" The result was that from that time forward the frigate beat every other ship on the station at all drills aloft.

There is much that is curious about the development of the figure-head through the various forms that at one time or another thas assumed. The learned date its origin to primæval times—







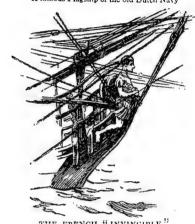


ELIZABETHAN FIGURE-HEAD Borne by the first Victory in the Spanish Armada battles of r_{588}

nblematic of the ship's name. There are several cases, Captain Basil Hall and others, of our Jacks showing a erstitious regard for the figure-head of their ship, as though sort of tutelary deity. As, for instance, by their decking hen in chase of an enemy, with necklets of treasured odds



THE DUTCH "HOLLANDIA"



THE FRENCH "INVINCIBLE"
Of Louis XV.'s Navy, 1747

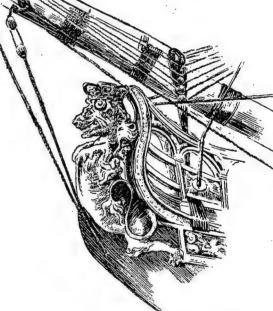
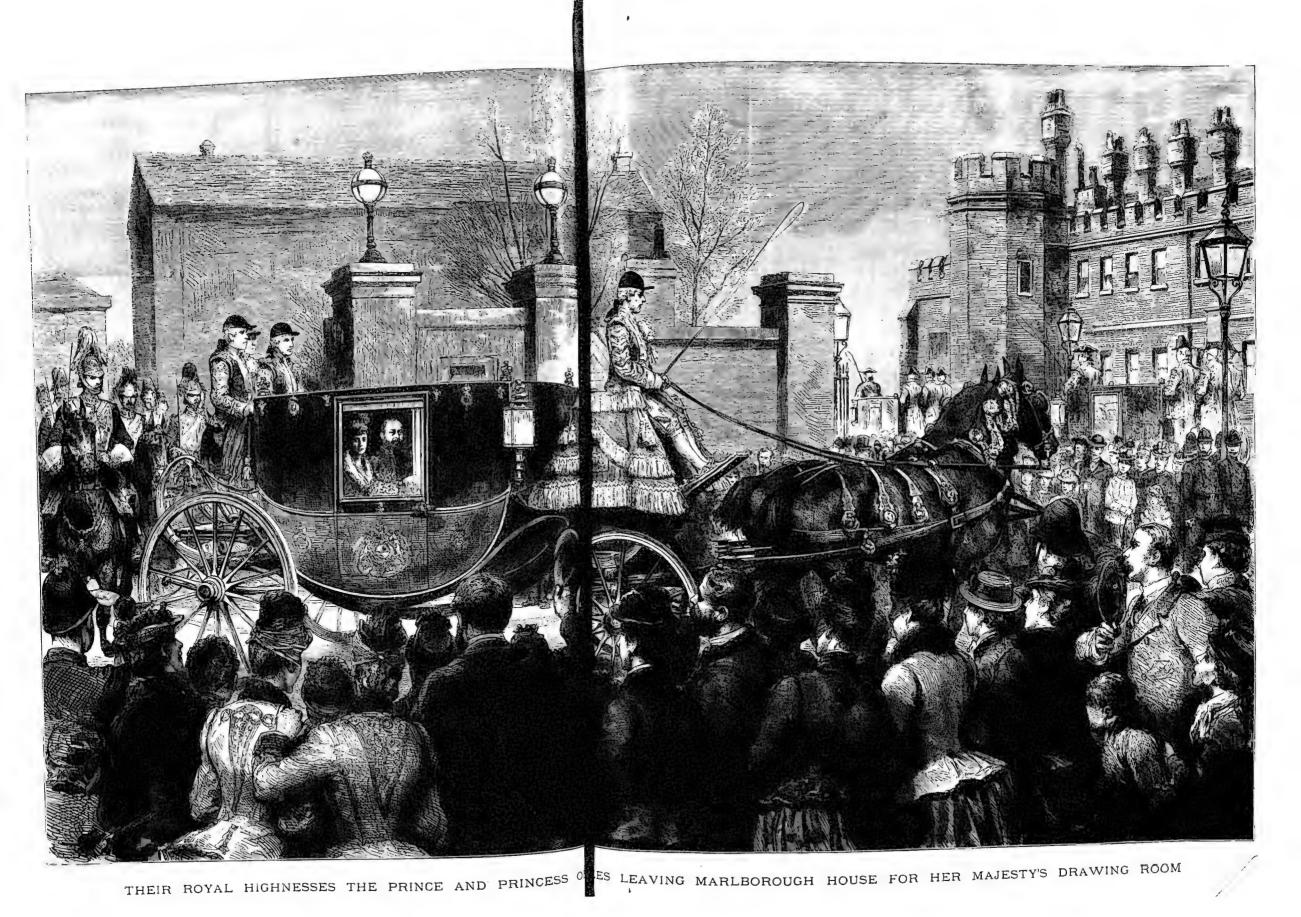


FIGURE-HEAD OF THE "ROYAL WILLIAM"





to the days when man's only method of getting to the other side of any piece of open water was to propel himself across astride of the nearest fallen tree-trunk. Antiquaries profess to find the first idea of the figure-head in the grim and grotesque face resemblances that would be left in the preliminary trimming of the roots of the that would be left in the preliminary trimming of the roots of the tree-trunk, which would be necessary to make it float head-first. Whether this was so or not in prehistoric ages, does not, however, much matter. much matter.

Figure-heads in the earliest historic times seem to have been sacred emblems borne on board ship to ensure good luck and avert the perils of the sea. Egyptian sculptures give numerous representations of vessels with heads of the Sacred Ram of Ammon, or lbis heads, at the prow, and we read that images representing the mystic Cabiri—divinities who had special power of protecting their worshippers from storm and shipwreck—were similarly made use of by the Phoenician mariners. A bough cut from the Sacred Speaking Oak that ruled in Dodona's "aged grove," according to ancient myth, did duty as figure-head for Jason's Argo ship, and was of no trivial account, the learned say, in safeguarding the fifty heroes through all the perils of their adventurous Euxine voyage. The burrowing erudition of French savants and German professors has also unearthed as facts that the ships Achilles took to Troy had golden Nereid images as their figure-heads, while old Nestor's were ornamented with the figures of demi-gods in the act of being transformed into bulls. Figure-heads in the earliest historic times seem to have been

formed into bulls.

The ancient Greeks of historical times early gave up attaching any special religious significance to figure-heads, and adopted them as convenient distinguishing marks for their vessels, especially for the purposes of war. Figure-heads thus became personal badges and cognizances on the galleys of various leaders, who would choose, one a swan's head for his emblem, another a boar's head, a third simply a helmet. These were the three devices most in vogue in the times between Homer and Pericles, the swan-head being at first apparently by so much the favourite, that cheniskos—from chen, a swan or goose—came to be employed all over Greece as a generic name for all figure-heads. It continued the usual term, even after the swan-head prow had gone quite out of fashion in favour of the head of some other bird, such as the owl on the prows of Phormio's dashing Athenian triremes.

quite out of fashion in favour of the head of some other bird, such as the owl on the prows of Phormio's dashing Athenian triremes. Prows shaped like boar-heads seem to have been universal in the fleets of many Greek States as early as the sixth century B.C. Herodotus describes the Samian war-ships of that period as bearing figure-heads of this form; and he tells us that, on the Samians being defeated at sea by the Æginetans, the victors sawed off the boar figure-heads of the captured ships, and carried them home to deposit them as trophies in the Temple of Athene at Ægina—in much the same way as did Duilius, the Roman Nelson—whose fame has come down to the nineteenth century A.D. with such éclat that we have the modern Italian navy naming one of its best ships after

has come down to the nineteenth century A.D. with such icial that we have the modern Italian navy naming one of its best ships after him—with the figure-heads of his Carthaginian prizes.

An animal head was also the favourite emblem on the Roman triremes, when the Romans first adopted from the Greeks the idea of so decorating the prows of their vessels. In later times representations of gods and goddesses became common for figure-heads in Roman fighting-ships of every kind.

The merchantmen, or "ships of burden," of classic times appear, is like paying to have carried images of various deities as their

The merchantmen, or "ships of burden," of classic times appear, in like manner, to have carried images of various deities as their figure-heads. Thus, the vessel that transported Ovid to his place of exile bore a bust of Minerva—so he himself tells us; and the "ship of Alexandria," that rescued St. Paul and his companions in distress from the Island of Melita, a double image of Castor and Pollux—the divinities who made it their special business to look after the safety of sea-going folk. A full-length human figure is said to have been the usual shape of figure-head on Byzantine trading vessels. Carthaginian merchantmen usually carried croccodile-head devices on their stems; the Punic war-fleets of four and five-banked galleys, however, bearing at the prow the device of the upper half of a horse

on their stems; the Punic war-fleets of four and five-banked galleys, however, bearing at the prow the device of the upper half of a horse (Baal's sacred beast), in a plunging, forward posture, with both forefeet raised and striking out.

To look northwards for a moment. The old Norse and Danish rovers of the sea were curiously devout in the reverence they paid to the dragon and serpent figure-heads that threatened from their prows. So far indeed did they go that we have a Danish Thing of the thirteenth century actually passing a law prescribing the removal, with befitting ceremonial rites, of all such figure-heads from their place on the stem on approaching land, so as to keep the figure-heads and the Landvaettir—the guardian demons of the coast, from heads and the Landvaettir—the guardian demons of the coast, from flying at one another's throats. Nor do the Sagas omit telling us how more than one Scandinavian Viking Chief, when his warship became past service, had the old vessel's figure-head set up on high in his hall, to be formally consulted in after days before every marauding expedition.

Our illustrations represent several typical figure-heads of comparatively modern times—the outstanding, erect lion head of the Elizabethan navy; the prevailing fashion under the Commonwealth and the Stuarts; a typical figure-head of the ships of the Grand Monarque, and of the kind most in fashion in the navies of Spain and Holland in their palmy days; and a typical figure-head of the Georgian navy, when the most lavish decoration of our men-of-war was in vogue, and the carving and elaborate ornamentation of figure-heads was more than ever before (or since) artistic in design an finish.

RECENT POETRY AND VERSE

MESSRS. KENNETT TOWERZEY and Co. publish a volume of verse with an extraordinary labelling. It is entitled, "English Babes and Irish Bullies: Lay of Old Rome for Old England," by "Storicus, Servant to Maga in the days of Kit North." A certain harmony and unity is discoverable in the work. The preface is as perplexing and unrestrained as the title-page, while the poems come well into line, and match them. As an example of the more intelligible verse we may cite from the first poem addressed to "Mr. Matthews at Home, but not in Downing Street. At the Bar, but not in the Dock:"—

"Mob-Ruled," methinks his fitter title were.
Who, when he saw all things at a deadlock.
Had, Gallio-like, no thought, no word, no care
For hands who brought fresh life to that dead Dock;
But, knucking to the pickets of the strike;
Left them to work their barbarous will unon
Strong men, who free to labour, freeman-like,
Flock d in to do what loafers left undone;
So leaving to the metery of a mob
Men with whose tyrants he went hob-a-nob.

"Storicus" plainly holds very strong opinions, on the whole, we are bound to admit, on the right side; but a certain love of oddity must tend to confuse his drift in the minds of most readers.

Captain Edward Chawner, whose translations from the German poets met with no unfavourable reception from the public, gives us "Selections from the French Poets." The work has been printed for the author by Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode. Of course the rendering from German verse is often entire than that from the rendering from German verse is often easier than that from the French. We give one stanza from Chateaubriand's charming lyric with the refrain "O mon pays, sois mon amour, toujours":-

My sister 1 dost recall once nore. That ancient chiceau ry the Doje? And that more ancient tower. Of More Whence day sreturn rang with a roar Of yore?

Though this is fairly literal, its elegance is perhaps more open to question. A roaring bell, even in a "tower of More," must have been a phenomenon.



"THE LITERARY AND GENERAL LECTURES" form the concluding volume of the popular edition of Charles Kingsley's works lately issued by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. This excellent cheap edition, clearly printed and solidly bound, consists of eighteen volumes. In this series of lectures, that on the poetry of Alexander Smith is perhaps the best. The sane and masculine mind of Kingsley had little sympathy for the unheroic sentiment of the leader of the now almost forgotten spasmodic school. The lecture on Shelley and Byron is far less satisfactory; and to most people, Kingsley's conclusions will seem the very reverse of the truth. But we know much more about Shelley now than was known when Kingsley wrote.

A short memory is often convenient for statesmen; and, as Premier of a Monarchical Government, it cannot be agreeable to Signor Crispi to be reminded how, in his youthful Republican days, he declared that "Kings will never do anything for the people: they always have been, and always will be, their enemies." His career is a striking instance of political conversion, as M. Félix Narjoux points out in his interesting biography, "Francesco Crispi" (Paris, Albert Savine). An ardent Revolutionist, the friend of Mazzini, and a Garibaldian, Signor Crispi spent his early life in political intrigues for the freedom of his native province, Sicily, his efforts only bringing him to exile and poverty. He followed Garibaldi in the victorious campaign of the Two Sicilies, and from that time he was gradually brought to approve of a King reigning over United Italy. Still, such antecedents and his uncompromising attitude long kept Signor Crispi out of office, and procured him a cool reception at Court when he at last became Premier. By then, however, the former Revolutionist acknowledged monarchy to be the only form of Government possible in Italy, and accepted it as the will of the sovereign people. M. Narjoux shows us Signor Crispi both in his public character and his domestic life, and gives a very life-like portrait of one of the most prominent European diplomatists of the period. A short memory is often convenient for statesmen; and, as life-like portrait of one of the most prominent European diplomatists of the period.

Yet another work upon the Irish difficulty! "In John Bull and His Other Island" (Simpkin Marshall), Mr. Arthur Bennett begins a series of studies on the Emerald Isle, based on recent visits, his first instalment dealing with Galway. If he has nothing very new to say on the political side, he describes the scenery and the incidents of travel pleasantly enough.—Still in the regions of politics, "King Squash of Toadyland," by an "Envoy Extraordinary" (Field and Tuer), draws a political picture of England in the future, when a democratic usurper shall replace the Queen. Celebrities of the present day appear under pseudonyms which are as thin as the humour of the satire.

By this time most people interested in the stage, have read Mrs. Yet another work upon the Irish difficulty! "In John Bull and

numour of the saure.

By this time most people interested in the stage have read Mrs. Kendal's "Dramatic Opinions" (Murray), which have been so variously criticised since their first appearance in Murray's Magazine. Published in a compact little volume, they are now available for Mrs. Kendal's friends to refresh their memory in time for the actress's

return home.

"Science in Plain Language" is the name given to a new and promising series of little books coming to us from Edinburgh (Adam and Charles Black). They profess to give the results of the best modern scientific teaching about Nature in language which the mere newspaper reader can comprehend. The first of the series, on "Evolution, the Antiquity of Man and Bacteria," written by William Durham, F.R.S.E., is certainly a good beginning. Such a series as this will be of great value in the reading-rooms of mechanics' institutes. mechanics' institutes.

mechanics' institutes.

Mr. G. T. Bettany's rapidly-growing "Minerva Library of Famous Books" (Ward, Lock, and Co.) now includes Forster's "Life of Goldsmith," which is reprinted in good clear type. Mr. Bettany contributes in a few pages a rapid but thorough sketch of Forster's services to English biographical literature.

"The Last Days of Olympus," by C. S. H. Brereton (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.), is conceived with a good deal of imaginative power, and is written with pictures queeness and vigour. Yet few we fancy will follow the adventures of the daying Triton Triton.

few, we fancy, will follow the adventures of the daring Triton to the end without weariness. The author has made his meaning so obscure that it is scarcely worth while to spend the necessary time in puzzling it out.

"Sylvanus Redivivus," by Mrs. M. Houston (Sampson Low), is a much better book than the same writer's "Memorie of Well-Known Men." "Sylvanus Redivivus" was the Rev. John Mitford of the Gentleman's Magazine. Mitford was an old friend of Mr. Edward Jesse, and Mr. Edward Jesse was Mrs. Houston's father. It is with these two gentlemen that Mrs. Houston mainly concerns harrolf, but the magazen by the way to give a good del of her herself; but she manages, by the way, to give a good deal of her own autobiography. Mr. Jesse himself, an amiable and high-minded man, has little claim, beyond the fact of his intimacy with greater men, to the recollection of posterity. But, at different times in his life, he came into contact with a good many people of imin his life, he came into contact with a good many people of importance, and it is the record of their sayings and doings that gives to the book whatever interest it possesses. The Duke of Clarence, John Wilson Croker, Mr. Walter of the Times, "the mad" Lord Waterford, who stole Dr. Keate's whipping-block at Eton, Mr. John Murray, the publisher, Alexander Dyce, and Sir Richard Owen—these are some of the many notabilities of whom Mrs. Houston has to tell us. The book is not an example of biography pure and simple; it is rather a string of gossiping anecdotes loosely put together and indifferently told, yet interesting enough in its way to amuse a languid reader during a dull afternoon.

noon.

Mr. William Sharp has earned for himself the title of "the lightning biographer." A little while ago there was some talk in the Press of an unfortunate artist, now fallen into obscurity, once known as "the quickest living painter." Mr. Sharp is certainly the quickest living biographer. Mr. Hall Caine, we believe, forestalled him in the case of Rossetti; but Mr. Caine's book was much less elaborate than that of Mr. Sharp, wich was produced with marvellous speed. So, too, with the late Philip Marston. In a remarkably short time after the poet's death, Mr. Sharp was to the fore with an edition of his stories, prefaced by a life. Now it is Browning's turn. Scarce is the cement dry round the stone which Browning's turn. Scarce is the cement dry round the stone which covers his grave in the Abbey, than "the lightning biographer" presents a willing public with a really thorough and important "Life of Robert Browning" ("Great Writers" Series: Walter Scott). It is magnificent, and we cannot say that, in this case at any rate, it is not biography. Excellence of style we can scarcely expect in books produced at this racing speed, and we like Mr. Sharp's vocabulary as little as every Rus Lieuwan and the score of the score expect in books produced at this racing speed, and we like Mr. Sharp's vocabulary as little as ever. But his matter is sound, his information extensive, and his criticisms usually just. The book indeed will well serve as the popular life of Browning until it is replaced by some more authoritative memoir. Mr. Anderson gives

replaced by some more authoritative memoir. Mr. Anderson gives his usual excellent bibliography.

"The New World of Central Africa," by Mrs. H. Grattan Guinness (Hodder and Stoughton), is a record of missionary work on the Congo. It is a conscientious, earnest piece of work, and it gives a very clear account of what has been done by the Protestant missions to "evangelise" the barbarous races of Central Africa.

"The dear missionaries," as Mrs. Guinness calls them, are brave

and enthusiastic fellows, who have borne much for the cause they and enthusiastic fellows, who have borne much for the cause they have at heart. He who wants to know what missionary effort means in these days may well learn from this volume. "The dear heathen" are intractable stuff to work on; but when the missionary is of the right quality, it is surprising how he penetrates their hearts, causing them to cease worship of the old idols and become good members of a Christian church. They give up lying and thieving, the women become modest "and want dresses directly they are converted," and both men and women learn, almost for the first time, to consider others as well as themselves. Difficult as the work first appeared, Mrs. Guinness now has hopes that evangelical effort may succeed, so that all the numerous tribes of the Dark work first appeared, Mrs. Guinness now has hopes that evangelical effort may succeed, so that all the numerous tribes of the Dark Continent will receive the gospel and act upon it. Beyond all this, there is a great deal of interesting history in the book, taken from works of all kinds. The reader who goes carefully through the volume will have a good bird's-eye view of recent events in Africa, with all the results of modern travel. The tone of the book will doubtless irritate many who are not in sympathy with the particular form of Christian belief held by the authoress; but the work contains solid information of use to all men who are interested in the future of this wonderful country. The many illustrations throw light upon savage customs and costumes.

MISCELLANEOUS STORIES

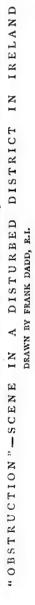
THE present taste for short stories brings forward all sorts and THE present taste for short stories brings forward all sorts and conditions of novelettes, from the sweet simplicity of the girlish love-tale to the dark record of horrors and mysteries. Thus, the sensational is altogether absent from Miss Evelyn Everett Green's two sketches of the typical charming English girl, "Dorothy's Vocation" and "Oliver Langton's Ward" (Oliphant, Anderson, and Ferrier). Both are brightly-written variations of familiar plots, for Dorothy is a modern Cinderella, who duly carries off the matrimonial prize, while the fair ward, of course, sets her affections at last on her middle-aged and gloomy guardian. The same union plots, for Dorothy is a modern Cinderla, while the fair ward, of course, sets her affections at last on her middle-aged and gloomy guardian. The same union of May and December does not turn out so well for the heroine who married money in "For the Good of the Family" (Digby and Long). Indeed, Miss Kate Eyre brings the love affairs of her chief characters to a sad ending. Nor does Mrs. J. H. Riddell allow the course of true love to run smooth in "My First Love" (Hutchinson), though her pretty idyl of a country boy and girl courtship deserved a happier close. Melancholy finales, however, are the fashion in this type of story, witness Mrs. Macquoid's "The Haunted Fountain" (Spencer Blackett), where a French rustic beauty has her head turned by a gay young Marquis and dies to save his life, for the death of gentle Alice in "Ruth Lavender" (Oliphant, Anderson, and Ferrier), by Dora Jones, whose tale of Quaker persecution in Stuart times travels back to the romantic olden days. A similar tone of sadness runs through the pictures of New England life drawn by M. E. Wilkins in "A Humble Romance" and "A Far-Away Melody" (David Douglas). Scenes and characters are homely and a trifle monotonous—struggling households, faded elderly women, and broken-down men, but many of the best of the structure of literary work. On the holds, faded elderly women, and broken-down men, but many of the holds, faded elderly women, and broken-down men, but many of the short sketches are really finished scraps of literary work. On the other hand, another American writer, Mr. John Habberton, is not at his best in "Out at Twinnett's" (Routledge), and the deception on which his story turns is too transparent to have misled for long the practical scoundrels he depicts. Among this more sober group of books, a brace of volumes would suit a parish library for the working-class. Lads just entering life might take warning from "Strayed East" (Church Monthly Office) lest extravagance and obstinacy should lead them into the same troubles and misery as the headstrong hero, though the Rev. A. R. Buckland lands him as the headstrong hero, though the Rev. A. R. Buckland lands him safe and happy at last. And girls would find an excellent model of industry and uprightness in the village family whom Mrs. G. Linnæus Banks describes in "From the Same Nest" (same

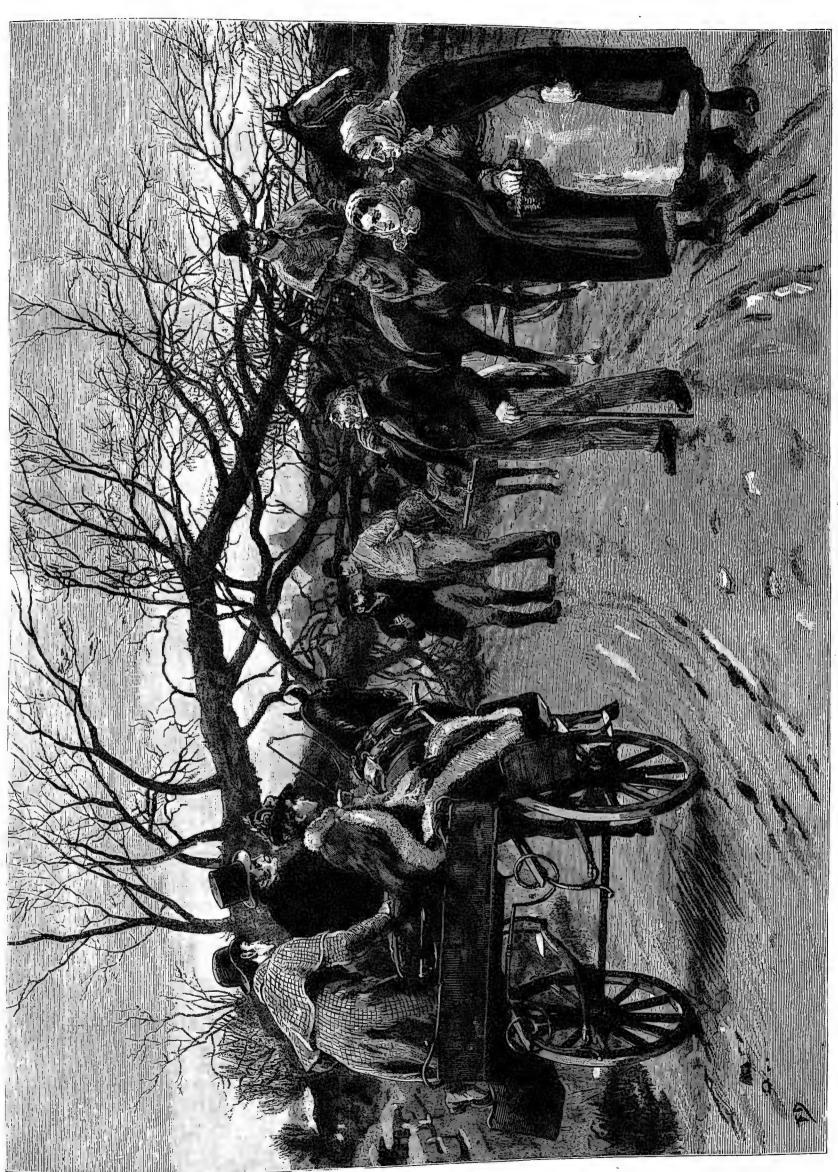
publisher).

There is a wide gulf between such improving literature and the varied wickedness of "Stung by a Saint" (Simpkin, Marshall). Murder, bigamy, forgery, and thest, mingle cheerfully with suicides, Murder, bigamy, forgery, and thest, mingle cheerfully with suicides, explosions, and such minor deceptions as shutting up an innocent clergyman in a madhouse, while the head villain takes his name and office. Sir G. Campbell's readers cannot complain of lack of incident, though he scarcely piles up the agony worse than Mr. J. S. Borlase, whose description of Russian Government spy despotism in "The Police-Minister" (Warne) is a gruesome catalogue of horrors. Poison, the knout, Siberia, and dungeons with the stoor opening suddenly into the Neva await the victims of police tyranny, and finally the two heroines are carried off to be buried alive in the coffins of sufferers from "floury typhus." After this, Mr. James Greenwood's London coiners, thieves, and convicts, who figure in "Fair Phyllis of Lavender Whart" (Arrowsmith), are mild by contrast. But taken alone, his little book is a stirring drama of rascality, whose actors do not own a single redeeming drama of rascality, whose actors do not own a single redeeming point amongst them, and meet with the fate they deserve. Now justice nearly goes astray in "Who is the Man?" (Chapman and Hall) wherein Mr. J. S. Tait pictures graphically the panic caused by a mysterious series of murders in a Scotch Border town, and lays the harden of survivious persons. by a mysterious series of murders in a Scotch Border town, and lays the burden of suspicion on several wrong shoulders. Once more, murders and thrilling episodes in various parts of the globe crowd the pages of "Mysteries and Adventures" (Scott), Mr. A. Conan Doyle mingling humour with his tragedy, while, to turn to another form of vice, Lady Margaret Majendie preaches an effective sermon against drink in "Tom's Wife" (White), which may be commended to the notice of Temperance Societies. In "Forestalled" (Spencer Blackett) Miss M. Betham-Edwards has strayed out of her usual track—and not with success—to portray an absorbe stalled" (Spencer Blackett) Miss M. Betham-Edwards has strayed out of her usual track—and not with success—to portray an absorbed student, who treats his wife and favourite pupil most brutally through the suspicion that they have betrayed his great discovery. The book is dull and lengthy. As Mr. Fergus Hume's "Miss Mephistopheles" (White) has reached a fresh edition, this exciting picture of Australian theatrical life needs no further recommendation to admirers of his "Mystery of a Hansom Cab."

National folk-lore receives a valuable addition in "Tales and

National folk-lore receives a valuable addition in "Tales and Legends from the Land of the Tzar" (Griffith and Farran), translated from the Russian by Miss Edith Hodgetts. As the translator gathered most of these stories straight from the lips of the peasants the measure the receive the peasants the measure of the themselves, they well preserve the *naiveté* and humour of the original, and are most fresh and attractive. In some cases they closely resemble the traditions of other countries. The youngest brother is always the successful hero, while the cruel stepmother, the ugly sisters, and the persecuted younger daughter are all represented, moving amongst picturesque local colouring. A touch of Oriental imagery lends further charm to these legends—a perfect mine of wealth for a child. So too, on a smaller scale are the little "Fairy Tale Books" (Longmans) based on the stories of Mr. Andrew Lang's "Blue Fairy-Tale Book," which was the best collection of its type brought out last Christmas. For the children also comes a reprint of Mr. Lewis Carroll's "The Nursery Alice" (Macmillan) with its comic coloured pictures and simplified text. Only it seems a pity for the little ones to take off the edge of the freshness of reading the original "Alice" later on. If the phenomenal youngster who says and does such good and wonderful things and dies an early death were not quite such a familiar figure, Miss Helen Milman's "Boy" (Griffith and Farran) would be better appreciated. It is a pretty sketch of a child's life on these old lines, drawn in pathetic, unaffected style. ugly sisters, and the persecuted younger daughter are all represented,







GERMANY has been absorbed in colonial affairs this week. The debate on the credit of 22,500/. demanded for East African expenses gave General Caprivi the opportunity for his maiden speech—a5 Chancellor—in the Reichstag, and he has won golden opinions for the courtesy, finish, and clearness of his style. As many of his countrymen now treat Prince Bisnarck after the fashion of the dead lion in the fable, the Germans are contrasting the Prince's brusque and imperious orations with General Caprivi's polished mode of debate, and congratulating themselves that the new Chancellor is fully equal to his weighty position. However, if the style is altered the policy is the same. General Caprivi stated distinctly that it was impossible now for Germany to recede in Africa without losing both honour and money, and that in the interests of humanitarian reform she must advance by the aid of "the bullet and the Bible," as slavery cannot cease till the slave-dealers are killed. He himself was no colonial enthusiast, and would only advise such steps as are necessary to German honour and interests, but he considered that in time the colonies would become both self-supporting and profitable. It was impossible to estimate exactly the expenses of this policy, so the nation must have confidence in the Government, though at present the German capitalists lent no such useful support as the English in like undertakings, but preferred investing in any duibous foreign scheme rather than in the national colonies. In time, Germany must spread beyond Europe, and to maintain her position she needs a larger fleet, and trans-oceanic coaling stations, thus developing her power with every respect for the rights of other nations. This final allusion to British interests was further explained by the Foreign Secretary of State, Baron von Bieberstein, who stated that, "We are resolved to proceed hand-in-hand with England, and I may add that the English Government reciprocates our conciliatory attitude in the most loyal manner," He also pointed out tha

Now that the East African credits have been referred to the Budget Committee, the debate on the Army Bill begins, and the Emperor is much annoyed by the measure being criticised unfavourably before all details are known. His Majesty is still busy with Labour reform, and intends at once to transform the State mines into model institutions. The German workmen begin to recognise the futility of their agitation, especially as many who made holiday on May Day are in distress through losing their situations. The strikes have decreased except in Hamburg, which was deprived of gas for one night, and some disturbance ensued. In Austria, as soon as one strike fails another breaks out, and trade remains very disturbed. So, too, in SPAIN, but there is considerable improvement in France. The strikes round Tourcoing and Roubaix are virtually over, but the movement continues in the south.

France is not so eager for colonial enterprise as Germany. It is a great relief to the public mind that the King of Dahomey has surrendered the French captives in return for the native prisoners, and has withdrawn his forces from the Porto Novo district. Thus no fresh expedition will be needed, as the Under-Secretary for the Colonies explained in the Chamber, the Government obtaining a hearty vote of support in consequence. The chief exciting Parliamentary event, however, has been the arraignment of the Crédit Foncier, the most important French financial institution, which advances money on real estate and issues lottery bonds. The Deputy-Governor, M. Levêque, accused the Governor M. Christophle, of using the funds in the most lavish and wasteful manner—spending too much on the issue of loans, subsidising the Press, &c.—and on the Finance Minister supporting the Governor, M. Levêque resigned. Both parties explained their view of the case in the House amid much uproar, and three Financial Inspectors were then appointed to investigate the dispute, but, in the meantime the shares of the Crédit Foncier have fallen considerably. Beyond a futile attempt to condemn M. Constans for harsh measures on May-Day, there has been little more of interest in the Chamber, and public attention has been occupied by M. Jules Ferry's book on Tonkin, vindicating the policy which gave him the contemptuous title of "the Tonkinois." M. Ferry argues well, but does not convince his countrymen. PARIS is in the full swing of her season, busy with innumerable Art Exhibitions, such social events as the marriage of M. de Lesseps' eldest daughter, the meeting of the Telegraphic Congress, and the production of M. Godard's new opera, Dante, which is a moderate success.

BULGARIA brings forward grave accusations against Russia in the indictment of Major Panitza and his accomplices, whose trial began at 50fa on Thursday. Nine officers of the Bulgarian Reserve, four civilians, and one Russian—Capiain Kalobkoff—are arraigned with Major Panitza, but the charges extend to far more important individuals, such as M. Hitrovo, Russian Minister at Bucharest, and M. Zinovieff, Chief of the Asiatic Department in the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. According to the indictment, the plot began in 1887, when Major Panitza, warmly devoted to Prince Alexander of Battenberg, conspired with M. Williamoff, Secretary of the Russian Legation at Bucharest, to depose Prince Ferdinand. M. Williamoff's death checked the revolution, though the plot was kept alive by the Russian Legation through its dragoman, Jacobson, and Captain Kalobkoff. Last autumn it was decided to seize Prince Ferdinand when he returned from abroad, the guard of honour to receive him being in Panitza's employ. The Russian General Damontovitch was only waiting for his overthrow to enter Bulgaria as High Commissioner, and rule until the Czar nominated a Prince. However, Prince Ferdinand spoilt the plan by arriving a day too soon. Assisted by Lieutenant Rizoff, Panitza again tried in January to carry out a coup d'état through the Commander of the Sofia garrison, Colonel Kissoff. But, in spite of threats, Colonel Kissoff refused to betray his Prince, and the plot lingered on until the Government arrested Major Panitza on February 1st. The correspondence quoted distinctly implicates the Russian Government in supplying the conspirators with money and advice, and its publication has caused a great sensation. Bulgarian opinion presses for the severest penalty of the law, while the Viennese and Hungarian journals express violent opinions of Russian treachery.—ROUMANIA has decided to spend 400,000l. on national defence, notwithstanding

strong Russian opposition, and will establish a formidable chain of forts on the Muscovite frontier, guarded by 200,000 men.

INDIA is threatened with a renewal of the agitation against the income-tax, owing to the collector in Calcutta having summoned all agents to make a return of profits on the goods consigned to them by persons living out of India. The Government has refused to reconsider the order, so merchants are organising meetings to draw up petitions to the Viceroy against the measure. By the by, the value of memorials obtained from uneducated natives is not very great, considering that the inhabitants of one village signed the National Congress Petition against the Legislative Councils Bill, under the belief that it was a request for exemption from all taxes, especially those on cat le. Bombay has been alarmed by finding six lepers begging in the market; and, as no one possessed legal authority to compel them to enter the Leper Asylum, the European community take the opportunity to plead for early legislation.

The cotton-crop of the UNITED STATES will suffer considerably from the extensive floods. Planting is late in most districts, while often the damp ground has rotted the seed, so that the land must be re-sown. Wheat and barley are also affected by the bad weather, which still continues, fresh violent cyclones having passed from Kansas through Missouri and Ohio to Pennsylvania, with some loss of life. The Silver debate in the Senate progresses as slowly as the discussion of the Tariff Bill in the Chamber of Representatives. The latter measure awakens much opposition throughout the country, and though it is fairly certain to pass the Chamber, probably the Senate will not be so accommodating. Amongst disasters, the Chenango County Poorhouse and Lunatic Asylum in New York State has been burnt down, through an idiot setting fire to the building. Thirty persons perished. Their own Fisheries difficulties being yet undecided, the Americans take great interest in the dispute in NewFoundland, where the Legislature and the Governor are in open conflict over the privileges granted to the French. The Legislature has passed an Act permitting cod-traps, but the Governor will not give his assent unless the French shore is exempted from the arrangement; while in their turn the members refuse to allow the French claim of exemption from the regulations of the recent Fisheries Commission. Three British warvessels have joined the French fleet on the coast, to co-operate in protecting the fisheries. Canada openly sides with the Newfoundlanders, the Board of Trade having passed a hearty resolution of sympathy.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The Government in PORTUGAL are much harassed by Parliamentary interpellations respecting their East African policy, but refuse to give any information whilst the negotiations with England are incomplete. An Expedition has gone to Gazaland to affirm Portuguese claims by occupying the territory, the Minister of Marine declaring in the Lisbon Chamber that Portugal had as much right to Gaza as England to the Matabele district. Three important railways are planned by private enterprise to connect Mozambique with the Transvaal, the promoters requiring vast concessions of land and mining rights.—ITALY is bent on economy, and the Finance Minister has planned reductions which will diminish the expected deficit from thirty-five to mine million francs. Signor Crispi has been echoing his neighbours' sentiments that increased armaments do not mean war. During the debate on the Foreign Estimates he declared that Italy would continue her peace policy, and would not seek for further colonial extension beyond organising her present possessions in Africa. He remarked significantly that Italy would not permit any interference with the peace and independence of the Balkan States—a comment on the Bulgarian revelations.—In BELGIUM the proposed conversion of Brussels into a port accessible for occan-steamers alarms Antwerp, which has already suffered from the diversion of commerce to neighbouring ports. From 480,000/. to 640,000/. will be required to construct the canal from the sea to the capital, and the Government offer a subsidy of 120,000/. besides promising to improve Ostend harbour and make a new canal to Bruges.—Russia will not allow any discussion on her political prisons, or the treatment of prisoners in Siberia during the forthcoming Prison Congress, awkward questions being expected from the British and American delegates. According to rumour, the Czar meditates a complete reversion of foreign policy, abandoning France and drawing closer to Germany, now that Prince Bismarck is gone.—SPAIN has lost a prominen



THE QUEEN was slightly indisposed during her visit to town last week, being much fatigued by the Drawing Room. Accordingly Her Majesty decided not to hold the last Drawing Room yesterday (Friday) in person, and the Princess of Wales took the Queen's place. Her Majesty is now quite recovered, however, and before leaving town on Saturday was able to visit the Dowager Marchioness of Ely and entertain the Duke and Duchess of Fife to luncheon. In the afternoon the Queen received the deputation from the British Army to present the Military Jubilee Offering, gave audience to Lord Salisbury, and inspected some specimens of British silk from the National Silk Exhibition, shown to her by the President of the Silk Association, Mr. Wardle. Her Majesty chose two brocades and several other pieces from the collection. Prince and Princess Henry went to the Military Exhibition, and returned in time to accompany the Queen back to Windsor. In the evening the Princes played the pianoforte at the practice of the Windsor and Eton Amateur Orchestral Society. Next morning Her Majesty, with the Prince and Princess, attended Divine Service in the Private Chapel, where the Bishop of Manchester preached, the Bishop joining the Royal dinner-party in the evening. All the members of the Royal Family assembled at Windsor on Monday to accompany the Queen to the inauguration of the Women's Jubilee Offering—the Prince Consort's statue in Windsor Park. The King of the Belgians also arrived to lunch, and witnessed the ceremony, remaining at the Castle for the night. Her Majesty gave a dinner party in his honour, where Lord and Lady Salisbury and the Belgian Minister and his wife were among the guests. On Tuesday the new Bishop of Durham did homage on his appointment, and in the evening the Queen entertained at dinner the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and the Russian and Austrian Ambassadors. Her Majesty spent Wednesday with Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild at Waddesdon Manor, Bucks. A Council will be held at Windsor to-day (Saturday), and next Wednes

The Prince of Wales on Saturday presided at a meeting of the members of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and went to Kempton Park Races. In the evening he accompanied the Princess and family to the concert at the Albert Hall in aid of the Morley House Convalescent Home for Working Men. Next morning the Royal party went to church; and in the afternoon the Prince and his sons called on the King of the Belgians, who had just arrived, the King dining at Marlborough House in the evening. The Prince and Princess and family spent Monday with the Queen at Windsor; and, in the evening, the Prince and Princess and sons went to the Haymarket Theatre. Prince Albert Victor left town on Tuesday for York to rejoin his regiment, the 10th Hussars, and was welcomed back formally by the town Corporation. In the morning the Prince of Wales presided at a meeting of the Organising Committee of the Imperial Institute, and, with the King of the Belgians, inspected the progress of the works, King Leopold afterwards lunching with the Prince and Princess. On Wednesday afternoon the Prince and Princess went to a performance at the Savoy Theatre in aid of the Irish Distressed Ladies' Fund, and in the evening the Prince presided at the Centenary dinner of the Royal Literary Fund. Last (Friday) night the Prince was to be present at the Postal Jubilee Festival Conversazione at the Guildhall. Probably the Prince will spend Whitsuntide with Lord and Lady Brooke at Easton Lodge, Dunmow.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh were at the Royal Amateur

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh were at the Royal Amateur Orchestral Society's Concert on Saturday night, the Duke playing in the orchestra, while on Monday evening they went to the Richter Concert. On Thursday night the Duke presided at the dinner of the Royal Female Naval School, and to-night (Saturday) he attends the Lord Mayor's banquet to the Trinity House.—Princess Christian on Thursday presided at a meeting of the National Health Society for the organisation of the study of hygiene by women, the Duchess of Albany having attended the meeting on Tues lay.—To-day (Saturday) Princess Christian will be present at a gathering at the Admiralty to promote the formation of a Home of Rest for Nurses.—Princess Louise and Lord Lorne dined with the Baroness Burdett-Coutts on Saturday night to meet Mr. Stanley and the members of his Expedition.—Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia were expected yesterday (Friday) in England to visit the Queen. They have been staying with the Grand Duke of Hesse, and spent a few days with the Empress Frederick at Homburg.—The ex-Empress Eugénie is also at Homburg, and has visited the Empress Frederick.



May Meetings.—At the eighty-sixth annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, Lord Harrowby, who presided, said that their work was at a deadlock for want of funds. Among the principal speakers were the Archbishop of York and Mr. Spurgeon, the former of whom said that the Society was issuing 13,000 copies of the Scriptures daily. The financial statement showed the receipts for the year to have been 212,077%; but the expenditure left a deficit of nearly 16,000/.—At the annual meeting of the Religious Tract Society, Lord Kinnaird presiding, the report stated that the year's receipts amounted to 211,675%, and that the total circulation of books, tracts, and periodicals was nearly 63,000,000.—Mr. F. A. Bevan, presiding at the fifty-fifth annual meeting of the London City Mission, expressed himself greatly gratified by the fact that, for the first time since it was founded, the Society had reached its ideal number of 500 missionaries. According to the report, they had during the year paid nearly four million visits, of which more than a quarter of a million were to the sick and dying. The receipts for the year were 54,130%, and the expenditure left the Mission in debt to the Chairman, who is also its treasurer, to the extent of 2,595%.—The report read at the annual meeting of the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland showed an increase in membership of 4,628.

THE UPPER HOUSE OF THE CONVOCATION OF CANTERBURY has been considering the report of its Committee on Sisterhoods and Deaconesses. One of the resolutions adopted in regard to Sisterhoods was, that no statute shall contain any provision which would interfere with the freedom of any individual sister to dispose of her property as she thinks fit.

THE HON. HAROLD DILLON has been appointed Secretary to the Westminster Abbey Commission, the composition of which has been detailed in this column. Mr. Dillon is Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, and was Secretary to the recent Tudor Exhibition.

REPORTS OF INTERVIEWS WITH MR. GLADSTONE on early memories of Edinburgh and Dr. Chalmers have been printed in a Scotch paper, in one of which the ex-Premier is represented as saying:—"I really believe that if a single-hearted and a single-minded man ever went before God on being dismissed from the flesh, that man was Chalmers. I look back upon him with great reverence."

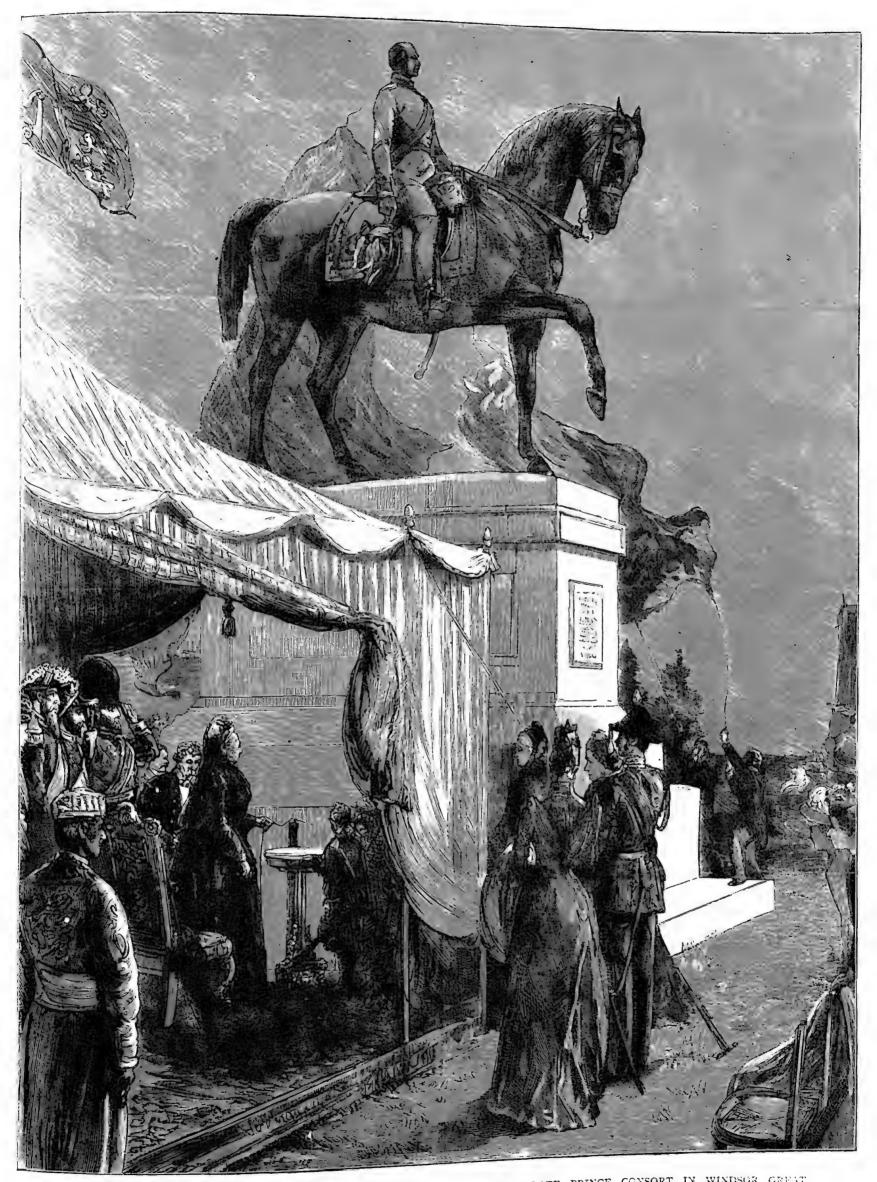
THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION at its annual business meeting this week, elected as its Chairman for 1891 Dr. John Brown, who has been for many years Minister of the Bunyan Meeting-house at Bedford, and who has written a valuable biography of John Bunyan. It was announced that arrangements had been made for holding in July, 1891, the long-talked-of International Congregational Council, which is to be composed of a hundred representatives of England, a hundred of the United States, and a hundred of other countries.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE to examine into the Wesleyan Missionary controversy has been selected by the President of the Wesleyan Conference, and appears, the *Nonconformist* says, to be fair and representative. One of its lay members is Mr. H. H. Fowler, M.P.

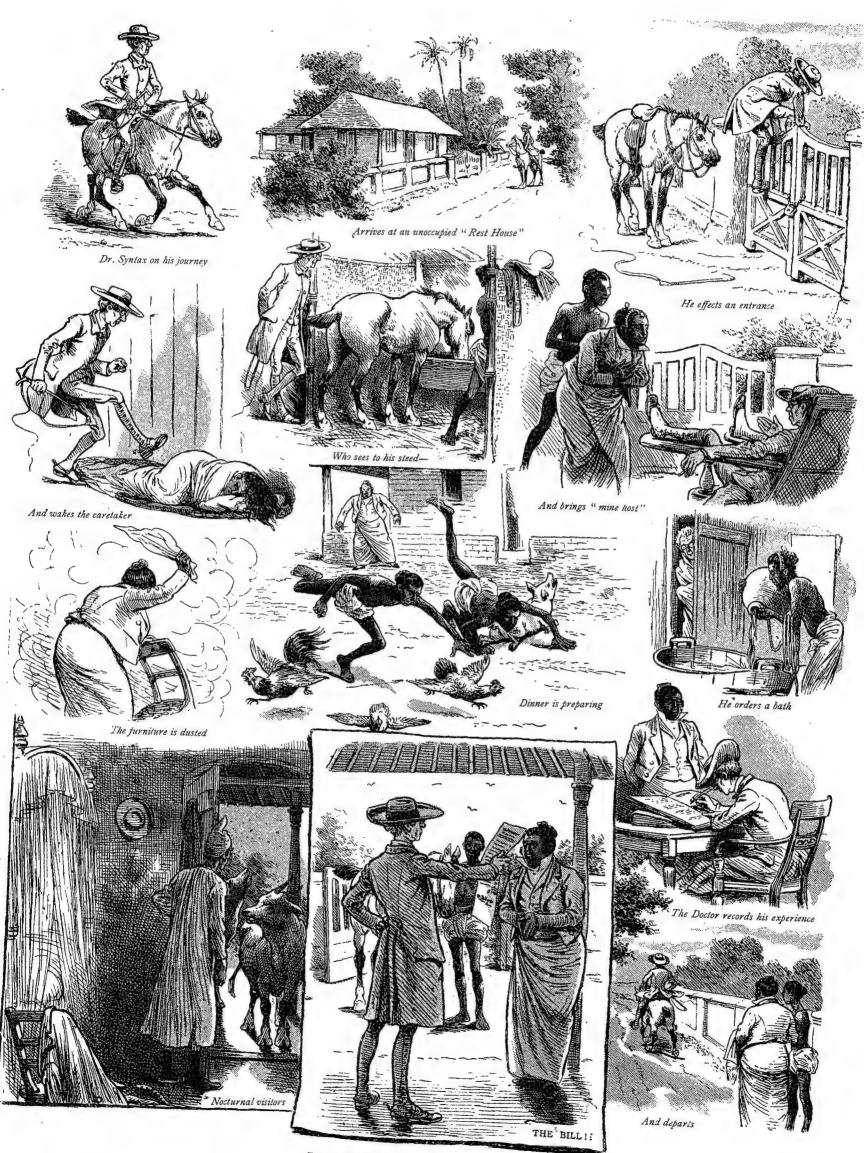
MR. HUBERT HERKOMER has been elected a Royal Academician, after being an Associate for eleven years.

The Bethnal Green Free Library. — Mr. J. Passmore Edwards has promised to give the sum of 20,000% for the erection of new premises for the Bethnal Green Free Library. Part of the gift has already been received by the Bankers, Messrs. Barchay, Bevan and Co. The Committee are making every effort to secure a site in some central and convenient position in the Borough. When this is done the remaining portion of the gift will be paid.

LONDON MORTALITY remains low. The deaths last week numbered 1,469, against 1,533 during the previous seven days, being a decrease of 64, and 107 below the average, with a death-rate of 17.3 per 1,000. Fatal cases of diseases of the respiratory organs further diminished to 301—a decline of 25, and 16 below the average—including 3 from influenza (a rise of 1). There were 90 deaths from whooping-cough (an advance of 13), 62 from measles (a fall of 5), 25 from diphtheria (a increase of 7), 12 from scarlet fever (a decrease of 3), and 3 from enteric fever (a decline of 3). Different forms of violence caused 62 deaths, including 11 suicides. There were 2,308 births registered (a fall of 305, and no less than \$11 under the usual return).



WOMEN'S JUBILEE OFFERING-UNVEILING OF THE STATUE OF THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT IN WINDSOR GREAT PARK BY THE QUEEN



DR. SYNTAX IN CEYLON

THE GRAPHIC

THEATRES

THE American drama, entitled Paul Kauvar, in which Mr. Terriss and Miss Millward made their appearance at DRURY LANE Terriss and Miss Millward made their appearance at Drury Lane on Monday, is but a re-arrangement of commonplaces of the stage, hearing on the French Revolution and the Reign of Terror; but these familiar materials have been handled by the author, Mr. Steele Mackaye, with the cunning hand of an experienced actor and manager; and the result is a play which, for those who do not thirst for absolute novelty, is both exciting and entertaining. How decisively the playwright has elected to stand on the ancient ways will be perceived at once when it is known that a leading incident is will be perceived at once when it is known that a leading incident is the sublime self-sacrifice—or rather intended self-sacrifice—of the young Republican artist-hero, who determines to personate the aristocratic father of the woman he adores, and die on the scaffold in his place. Mr. Mackaye has sought to differentiate the incident somewhat as gardeners produce new varieties of given species of flowers. There were once only single dahlias; but dahlias are now also double. In like manner Mr. Mackaye's sublime act of self-abnegation has blossomed into a double sublime act of self-abnegation; for on the way to the guillotine Paul finds time to strike up tion; for on the way to the gilliotine Paul ands time to strike up an acquaintance with a priest who, when he learns the secret, is so smitten with the nobleness of his companion's conduct that he insists upon changing clothes with him, and dying in his stead. There were, it appears, in those days not only giants of sublime unselfishness, but these giants were plentiful enough to be picked up on any tumbril when it was desired to spare the hero (for this incident occurs before the end of the second of the four acts is reached) for the paradventures and deeds of devotion. Mr. Terries is just the second further adventures and deeds of devotion. Mr. Terriss is just the man further adventures and deeds of devotion. Mr. Terriss is just the man for a part of this sort. His slight tendency to swagger, and utter noble sentiments in a round and swelling style of delivery, consorts not unfavourably with these melodramatic creations; and artificial though the dialogue and situations are, the spectators really felt interest in the star-crossed progress of his love for the aristocratic lady to whom he is secretly married, and whose noble father looks down with such disdain upon the Republican leader. Miss Millward, who plays the part of Paul's wife, has much improved since she was last seen in London in romantic plays. Practice and experience have begotten a larger and more picturesque style, given experience have begotten a larger and more picturesque style, given her a greater command of the tones of a really fine voice, and enabled her to harmonise the lights and shades of her performance. The personages are numerous, and the play is, on the whole, well Ine personages are numerous, and the play is, on the whole, well acted; though Mr. Hudson's curious tendency to burlesque the worst faults in Mr. Irving marred his otherwise sombrely impressive performance as the arch villain of the play; and the humours of Mr. Victor Stevens and Miss Edith Bruce, as a mild-mannered ergeant and a shrewish wife, were rather thin. The play was well received, and seems likely to enjoy a considerable amount of favour. The revival of She Stoops to Conquer at the CRITERION Theatre

does not exhibit any excess of reverence for Goldsmith's master-piece. The comedy has been remorselessly cut down from five acts to three, in consideration, it would seem, for the occupants of the stalls, who have a habit of dropping in at this merry little temple of the drama at about nine in the evening, and the cast, though in two instances exceptionally strong, is not altogether satisfactory. Mr. Wyndham's young Marlow strikes one as rather too much like that typical personage, the man "who has seen life;" his swagger does typical personage, the man "who has seen life;" his swagger does not suggest the bashful young gentleman doing his best to be impudent, so much as the gay and reckless husband of modern farcical comedy. Unfortunately Miss Mary Moore's pretty ways and pleasantly refined manner do not serve any better for the pertrait of Miss Hardcastle. On the other hand, Mr. Gittens' Fony is a feast of fun, and Mr. Blakeley's richly comic sketch of Mr. Hardcastle has the merit of a new reading which may be said to be fairly defensible. Why should Tony's stepfather be always played as a staid, decorous, old gentleman? Goldsmith's best played as a staid, decorous, old gentleman? Goldsmith's best biographer, Mr. John Forster, long since pointed out that the jovial old squire and his wife "have the same degree of what may be called comic dignity." So Mr. Blakeley and Miss Victor interpret their parts, and the result is certainly very diverting. She Stoops to Conquer is now regularly established in the evening bill—the Wednesday matinies being devoted to Delicate Ground and Trying It On—the two pieces from the repertory of the late Charles Mathews in which Mr.

two pieces from the repertory of the late Charles Mathews in which Mr. Windham finds admirable opportunities for the display of his talents. Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, whose new drama, entitled Fudah, is in active precaration at the Shaftesbury, is "a little jealous for the English drama," for, on surveying the playbills of the London theaties, he finds that the LYCEUM is playing an adaptation of a French novel, while the HAYMAKET, the PRINCESS'S, the ST. JAMES'S, the GARRICK, the AVENUE, TOOLE'S, and the SHAFTESBURY are all performing French adaptations. The reproach would be more telling if we could feel sure that this arises from mere prejudice on the part of managers, and not from the dearth of good original plays. Our dramatists, no doubt, allege that it is preju-

original plays. Our dramatists, no doubt, allege that it is prejudice, but they are not quite impartial judges.

Mr. Neville Doone's new drama entitled A Modern Marriage, which was tried at a matiniée at the COMEDY Theatre last week, is the work of a playwright who has apparently not yet learned to look the work of a playwright who has apparently not yet learned to look beyond the traditions of melodrama either for his incidents or his characters. His Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who maunders about the wicked machinations of Russia, and keeps important despatches in the drawer of a Tottenham Court Road article of furniture outside the door of his official reception room, has no savour of Downing Street about him. There is nothing fresher about this unconvincing statesman's villainous secretary who purloins and drops out of the window, into the hands of a Russian spy, one portion of these momentous documents, while he sticks the remainder into the pocket of the respectable hero, in order to bring remainder into the pocket of the respectable hero, in order to bring suspicion upon an innocent person. The experienced playgoer may exclaim with the Sheffield manufacturer in A Pair of Speciacles, "I know that man!" but he certainly will not have known him anywhere but on the stage. Mr. Royce Carlton nevertheless played this part very cleverly, and Miss Alma Murray and Mr. Lewis Waller did their best for the hero and heroine. The redeeming feature of Mr. Doone's work is the dialogue, which is sprightly, and

here and there not wanting in vigour.

The production of Mrs. Bancrost's piece A Riverside Story, at the The production of Mrs. Bancrolt's piece A Kiversiae Story, as all AYMARKET Theatre, is now definitively arranged for the afternoon of Thursday, the 22nd inst. Its single scene has been painted for the occasion by Mr. Johnstone. Miss Kate Rorke, Miss Annie Hughes, Miss Rose Leclercq, Mr. Leonard Boyne, Mr. Sydney Brough, and Mr. Giddens have all lent their services for the measure on belief of the abority for whose benefit the entertainoccasion on behalf of the churity for whose benefit the entertainments have been organised. Two other light pieces are included in the programme, in which Lady Augusta Fane, Miss Armbruster, Mr. Colnaghi, and Miss Mary Moore will take part; and Mr. Armbruster has promised to preside in the orchestra.

We learn on the best authority that the new play by Messrs. Sims and Buchanan, which is to be produced at the ADELPHI, will, like that popular old piece *The Green Bushes*, which it supersedes, he a romantic drama of Irish life.

A new 1 Lby by Miss Brad lon will, we understand, be shortly tried at the New Brankow.

at the NEW RICHMOND Theatre.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY

None of the older members of the Academy are this year seen to more advantage than Mr. Hook. The largest of his four pictures, work. The Sunburnt fishermen examining a sail, the group of picturesque cottages, the boat on the shore, and the wide expanse of calm summer sea beyond, are depicted with convincing truth. The picture is forcible in effect, without exaggeration, and every individual part of it bears its right relative value to the rest. Very different from this in style and subject, but excellent in its way, is Mr. W. L. Wyllie's picture of a newly-launched ocean steamer of the most modern type in a broad estuary crowded with boats and barges, called "The Birth of a Titan." It is a very strong piece of work, well-balanced in light and shade, and vividly suggestive of movement and clear atmosphere. On the same wall hang a capital study of deep-blue foam-crested waves, with "The Channel Islands" in the distance, by Mr. H. Moore, and a spacious view on the "Picardy Dunes," by Mr. H. W. B. Davis, in which the sheep nibbling the scanty herbage and the rabbits burrowing in the sand are drawn and painted in excellent style. Besides the portrait-group already mentioned, Mr. Orchardson sends a charming little picture of a graceful girl standing in perilous proximity to the edge of a cliff on "The North Foreland" on a windy day.

Mr. Ernest Crofts has evidently spared no pains to give historic accuracy to his "Whitehall: January 30th, 1649," but has not succeeded in rendering it impressive. The mounted Ironsides and the pikemen keeping back the surging crowd in the foreground are animated, but the principal actors in the tragedy—the officer with the death-warrant, the masked executioner, Bishop Juxon, and the King—are stiff and inexpressive. The picture is most carefully finished, and, though thoroughly prosaic from several points of view, extremely interesting. A capital example of historic genre is to be seen in Mr. Seymour Lucas's "Louis XI." The incident, as described by Dumesnil, is dramatically realised. Th

the astute and cruel King, who looks with cynical amusement at the timid child clinging to her mother's skirts, is admirably expressed in his face. The figures are well grouped, and all the picturesque accessory objects are appropriate, and materially aid in giving an appearance of vraisemblance to the scene. In a smaller picture, "The Loving Cup," hanging in the first room, Mr. Lucas has depicted half-a-dozen civic dignitaries of the end of the last century in flowing perukes and official robes ranged on one side of a richlydepicted half-a-dozen civic dignitaries of the end of the last century in flowing perukes and official robes ranged on one side of a richly-furnished banqueting table. Every one of them is a distinct type of character, lifelike in gesture and expression. Mr. G. A. Storey shows some power of humorous expression in his very carefully executed picture of a lean Puritan furtively taking the leg of a fowl from the plate of a stern Roundhead traoper absorbed in the letter

executed picture of a tean Furnan turnivery taking the leg of a lower from the plate of a stern Roundhead trooper absorbed in the letter that he is reading, called "The Hungry Messenger."

Mr. Luke Fildes' life-sized picture of a beautiful Venetian Jewess, "A Daughter of the Ghetto," though showing no new development of his art, is noteworthy for its well-arranged and classing colour its viscoity and spectage of measurement. development of his art, is noteworthy for its well-arranged and glowing colour, its vivacity, and spontaneous grace of movement. An imaginative picture by Mrs. Anna Lea Merritt, "Love Locked Out"—a nude wingless boy, with his two hands pressed against a closed door—seems to have been inspired by the example of Mr. Watts. It is a surprisingly good work, showing a true sense of style, together with accurate draughtsmanship and sound modelling of form. Mr. F. D. Millet has not infused much vitality into his picture with the rather inappropriate title, "How the Gossip Grew;" but though there is no very distinct expression in the faces of the two ladies calmly conversing over a tea-table, they are naturally grouped, and have an air of refinement and cultivated grace. Another American artist, Mr. E. A. Abbey, has a rather large picture representing a seventeenth-century youth, with a guitar under his arm, leading a coy maiden along a country road on "A May-Day Morning," remarkable for its quaint simplicity and unconventional freshness, as well as for its delicately-modulated colour and completeness of workmanship.

The last-elected member of the Academy, Mr. J. B. Burgess, is represented by two characteristic examples of his style. In the

represented by two characteristic examples of his style. In the larger of them, "The Sculptor," a young artist—apparently Italian—is seated in a despondent attitude before his recently-finished larger of them, "The Sculptor," a young artist—apparently Italian—is seated in a despondent attitude before his recently-finished group, while his young wife, who has evidently served as the model for the Madonna, regards it with radiant delight, and a critical old monk with mild approval. The picture is full of carefully considered detail, and, though all its individual features are rendered with realistic force, is in excellent keeping as a whole. "The Freedom of the Press" is a very humorous and apparently faithful picture of Spanish clerical life. The cynical pleasure of the young priest, who is reading from a newspaper of advanced opinions, and the horror and indignation with which the scandalised old ecclesiastic listens to him, are admirably expressed. Mr. John Pettie's picture of two comely girls of the last century gaily tripping along a country road, and quite conscious that they are followed by a spruce young farmer, with a bouquet in his hand, "The World Went Very Well Then," is full of vivacity and movement, but rather harsh in colour and flimsily painted in parts. [Ie is seen to more advantage in portraiture. His three-quarter length of "Sir Edmund Hay Currie" is an excellent rendering of individual character, simple and dignified in treatment, and painted with well-restrained strength and firmness. Of three small pictures of modern Venetian life by Mr. Henry Woods—all true in local colour—"La Promessa Sposa," representing a golden-haired maiden seated on a landing-place, and showing her engagement ring to her two companions, strikes us as the best. The figures are extremely well arranged as regards composition, natural and expressive in their gestures, and full of vitality.

MR. STANLEY'S FAMILIAR WHITE CAP, so often represented in his pictures, is now shown in the Stanley and African Exhibition. Mr. Stanley designed and made this cap himself from a piece of tenting when at Fort Bodo, in the great Aruwimi Forest, and wore it during the last two years of his journey.

th during the last two years of his journey.

THEATRICAL MISSION.—The Duchess of Teck, accompanied by the Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, has promised to visit Macready House, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, where the Theatrical Mission is held, this (Saturday) afternoon, on the occasion of the Annual Festival. The Duchess of Teck will receive purses in aid of the Building Fund, and the Princess Victoria Mary will distribute prizes to those children who are regular members of will distribute prizes to those children who are regular members of

THE CHANCERY LANE SAFE DEPOSIT.—On Wednesday last week the quinquennial anniversary of this institution was celebrated at the offices in Chancery Lane. A large and distinguished company assembled at the invitation of Mr. ex-Sheriff Clarke to inspect the building, with its wonderful series of strong rooms, built into the very bowels of the earth, and its myriads of Milner's safes. On this occasion, a new extension, consisting of 250 strong rooms. into the very bowels of the earth, and its myriads of Milner's safes. On this occasion a new extension, consisting of 250 strong rooms, was opened by Alderman Sir R. N. Fowler, Bart., M.P., who afterwards presided at a banquet in the large hall above. The usual loyal and other toasts were drunk. The Chairman cited the institution as a proof of the wealth and importance of the City of London; and ex-Sheriff Clarke, whose health was enthusiastically received, referred to the moral influence which it brought to bear upon the and ex-Sherift Clarke, whose health was enthusiastically received, referred to the moral influence which it brought to bear upon the burglar. During the evening the band of the Grenadier Guards, under the direction of Lieut. Dan Godfrey, performed instrumental music, and an excellent selection of vocal music was also rendered.



THE LAST SURVIVING BROTHER OF THOMAS CARLYLE is just dead. During the latter years of his life Mr. James Carlyle lived at the farm of Pingle, not far from Ecclefechan, in Dumfriesshire, where Thomas Carlyle was born.

H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF FIFE will open the Bazaar to be held, under the patronage of Her Majesty the Queen, on Thursday and Friday, the 5th and 6th of June, in the grounds of University College, Gower Street. The proceeds of the Bazaar will be devoted to the funds of University College Hospital, whose Secretary, Mr. Newton H. Nixon, will be pleased to furnish further information.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE is so rigid in some parts of the United States that even the automatic machines which deal out sweets, cigars, &c., have come under the ban of the law. As one of these machines was working on Sunday at New Haven, Indiana, the owner was arrested for illegal trading. In Wisconsin, also, a judge has decided that it is a breach of the law for a dentist to extract a tooth on Sunday. tooth on Sunday.

BANDS IN THE PARES.—The London County Council has granted permission to Mr. M. W. Shanly to place a band in Battersea Park on Sundays and Bank Holidays. The first performance, weather permitting, will take place to-morrow (Sunday), beginning at 5.0 P.M. The amount of loss sustained last year was 30%. Subscriptions may be sent to Mr. Shanly, at Stanley House, Sumatra Road West Hampstead. Road, West Hampstead.

THE RENOWNED SPANISH BULL-FIGHTER, FRASCUELO, has retired into private life. He has been the hero of the ring for twenty-three years, but recently he was so severely injured that he was obliged to give up his profession. Frascuelo was a great popular favourite in Madrid, and his farewell became a regular public demonstration, the ring being crowdel, while the toreador's humbler admirers thronged the streets along the route from the arena to his home

YET ANOTHER RACE AGAINST TIME ROUND THE WORLD. Mr. G. F. Train, the American lecturer, is trying to beat the record by making the circuit of the globe in sixty days. He left Tacoma, Washington Territory, U.S.A., on March 18th, travelled vii Yokohama, Hong Kong, Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Brindisi, Calais, and London to Queenstown, where he embarked on a Cunarder, and is expected at New York to-day (Saturday), the fifty-ninth day of his tour. A special train will then take him to his starting-

LOVERS OF NORWAY will like to hear that the country is enjoying an unusually fine and early spring, with the promise of a splendid summer. The fruit-trees are in full flower, and such a warm season ing an unusually fine and early spring, with the profiles of a profiles summer. The fruit-trees are in full flower, and such a warm season has not been known for many years. Large numbers of foreign visitors are expected this year, so a Tourists' Association has been formed in Bergen to provide help and information for new-comers to Norway. Warm weather is especially early in Northern latitudes this year, for Iceland and the Faröe Islands are equally fortunate, the fishing being very good. A telephone line is to be put up between Reykjavik and Hâonefiord, Iceland—the most northerly line in the world.

THE GERMAN NAVAL MANŒUVRES in September, which are to be attended by a contingent of the British Squadron, promise to to be extremely brilliant. Austrian, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian warships will also be present, while the Prince of Wales and other foreign Royalties will accompany the German Emperor. The operations are to be carried out by a joint naval and military force, the former including over a dozen ironclads and a flotilla of force, the former including over a dozen ironclads and a notifia of torpedo boats, and the latter consisting of the Ninth Army Corps, with a strength of 35,000 men and 108 guns. The coast of Schleswig-Holstein has been chosen for the scene of action, the military headquarters being at Flensburg, on the mainland, whence a grand attack will be made on the Island of Alsen—the site of severe fighting during the Danish War. Naval and military reviews by the Emperor, a grand musical festival by the united bands, and banquets to the foreign guests form part of the programme.

programme.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY will receive two interesting portraits of Landseer from the important "Wells" collection which has just been dispersed. M. Rochefort presents Sir F. Grant's likeness of Landseer at fifty-two years of age, while Mr. Agnew offers the picture by J. Ballantyne of Sir Edwin in Baron Marochetti's studio, modelling the lions for the Nelson Monument. Thirty of Landseer's works were included in this collection, and sold extremely well, realising 43,000l. The highest prices were paid for "None but the Brave Deserve the Fair" (fighting stags), 4,400l; "The Honeymoon" (stag and hind), 4,042l. 10s.; and "Not Caught Yet" (fox looking at the trap), 3,150l. However, the great feature of the sale was Turner's "Sheerness"—a foggy sunrise off the port, with a man-of-war and fishing-hoats at anchor, which brought 7,450l. When sold from Mr. Bonamy Dobree's collection, in 1842, this picture only realised 177l., and six years later Mr. Wells bought it or 577l., while now it has reached the highest price ever paid for a "Turner" at auction. Among other valuable English works were Wilkie's "Distraining for Rent," 2,310l., and his study for the "Village Festival" in the National Gallery, 1,890l.; while of the Old Masters, Hobbema's "View in Westphalia," 2,855l., and Rembrandt's "Artist's Wife," 1,690l., were the most noteworthy. Altogether the 104 oil-paintings produced 76,945l.

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ARTISTIC PARIS has been in a fever of excitement over the opening, on Thursday, of M. Meissonier's new Salon in the Champ de Mars. Not only have the dissenting artists from the old Society made every effort to contribute their best work, but several fresh arrangements have been introduced, such as grouping the respective painters' works together, like the original plan of the Grosvenor Gallery. The exhibition is especially strong in portraiture. Thus M. Carolus Duran sends five portraits and a fancy sketch, "Lélia"; M. Roll has likenesses of Madame Hading, M. Coquélin, and M. Yves Guyot, besides three charming Norman scenes; and M. Gervex portrays the whole staff of the Republique Française in a family group, besides another half-dozen portraits; M. J. L. Brown family group, besides another half-dozen portraits; M. J. L. Brown exhibits twelve military and hunting episodes; M. Carrier-Belleuse chooses two tragic Shakespearian heroines, Lady Macbeth and Ophelia, besides four lighter contributions; M. Puvis de Chavannes shows an elaborate panel for the Rouen Museum; and M. Meissonier the younger displays a pair of allegorical figures, "Spring" and "Youth," to contrast strongly with his father's chief work "Napoleon I. at Jéna." The old Salon suffers from the defection of such eminent exhibitors, and the visitors for the first week were more than 13,000 fewer than those of last year—though allowance more than 13,000 lewer than those of last year—hough allowance must be made for the extra number of people attracted to Paris by the Exhibition last season. The poorer classes, however, are not so particular respecting the quality of the display, for 40,000 free a lmissions were recorded last Sunday. Speaking of French att, Millet's "Gleaners," bequeathed to the Louvre by Malame Pomméry, of champagne fame, has just arrived in Paris. It will be Millet's "Gleaners," bequeathed to the Louvie by MaJame Pomméry, of champagne fame, has just arrived in Paris. It will be exhibited in a special room at the Louvie for a week before being hung with other modern works in the Salle des Maréchaux.

THE GRAPHIC



GLUCK'S "ORPHEUS" (from Our Special Correspondent.)—Gluck's famous opera, Orpheus, was on Tuesday, for the first time in England these thirty years, presented on the stage, at the Theatre Royal, Cambridge, under the auspices of the University authorities, and under the direction of Professor Villiers Stanford, the version used being practically that prepared from Berlioz's edition of 1859 by Herr Dörffel in 1866 and revised a few years ago. The opera was sung in English. Gluck's music is now of course more or less out of date, although the beauty of some of his melodies, and the power displayed, particularly in the scene at the entrance to Hades in the second act, afford ample compensation. There is no need to give in detail the history of the opera, which was originally produced in Vienna in 1762, and was many years afterwards adapted for Paris, the contralto part being then transposed for the tenor, Legros. The present version is in three acts, in the first of which Orpheus, surrounded by the weeping shepherds, laments his Eurylice, and is comforted by Love, who promises that by the power of his music the hero shall penetrate the Shades and rescue his wife. A melodious song for Love here affords strong contrast to the half-despairing accents of the bereaved husband. Orpheus, however, resolves to make the venture, and in the second act he arrives at the entrance to the Infernal regions. The Furies dance wildly; and utter fierce threats—their opening chorus, indeed, being of a very dramatic character. Orpheus pleads for pity, and one of the most striking features of the scene is the famous thrice-reiterated "No" of the Spectres in response to his appeal. The musician then bethinks himself of his art, and strikes upon his lyre, the power of music thus conquering where entreaties have failed. The Spectres gradually become quieter as the music of Orpheus asserts itself, and the hero passes on his way. This is followed by the lovely scene in the Elysian Fields, where Eurydice and the Happy Spirits are dancing, and

Hutchinson was a competent Eurydice, and Miss Margaret Davies a pretty representative of the rôle of Love.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Signor Mancinelli last Thursday conducted for the first time in London his Scene Veneziane. The suite, which is a warmly-coloured specimen of Italian or hestral programme music, is in five movements, and tells the story of the elopement of a young couple from a Venetian Carnival Ball, and its consequences. The Carnival itself occupies the first movement, while the second is practically a duet for the corno inglesi and oboe, representing the two young people. The third and feeblest movement depicts the flight. Repentance follows, and the couple return in a gondola, the cries of the gondoliers as they approach a turn in the canals at Venice being realistically represented. The last movement shows the wedding of the two at St. Mark's Cathedral. It opens with a wedding march, and here, daringly enough, Signor Mancinelli has introduced upon the bass clarinet and bassoons the very words of the officiating priest, the young couple again answering on the corno inglesi and oboe in the melody of the love duet. By way of anthem a snatch from one of Marcello's psalms, "Blessed is he whose transgression is forgiven," is employed, and the whole closes with a nuptial dance. Another important feature of the Philharmonic Concert was the début of the young English pianist, Mr. Leonard Borwick. That Mr. Borwick is a pupil of Madame Schumann his performance of Schumann's concert oplainly disclosed, the distinguished lady's reading of the work being indeed faithfully followed. Mr. Borwick, however, is a pianist of great natural talent, and is obviously a sound artist. Miss M'Intyre, the vocalist, gained her chief success in a soprano air from Mr. Cowen's St. John's Eve.

PIANOFORTE RECITALS.—The celebrated Polish pianist, M. Paderewski, made his debut on Friday. He is a performer of the ultra-modern school, and his effects are gained by the employment of strong contrasts, although it must be confessed that he is most satisfactory when not in the 'Ercles vein. M. Paderewski's marvellous mechanical ability was chiefly displayed in Handel's variations on the "Harmonious Blacksmith." Schumann's fantasia, Op. 17, was far less satisfactory; but, on the other hand, the new comer is, if a daringly original, yet a very interesting Chopin player. In his own music he is best of all, and his rendering of a minuet from his pen, which is already popular at concerts, elicited a storm of applause and an encore.—Madame Teresa Carreño, a South American pianist, who, since she appeared here many years ago, has been touring in the United States and the Continent, re-appeared on Saturday. Her powers have matured since, and she is now a finished artist of the modern school, and decidedly a player of enormous power. Her best efforts were in the extremely difficult music of Liszt, and particularly in his La Campanella, and in the final presso of Beethoven's Sonata Appassionala.—Mr. Franz Rummel has also returned, and has given two pianoforte concerts, his reading of Schumann's fantasia, Op. 17, and of Beethoven's sonata, Op. 110, showing his indisputable talents at their best.

Concerts, Various,—Madame Patti was announced on Wednesday to make her rentrée at the Albert Hall, and to sing "Home, Sweet Home," besides two songs from L'Étoile du Nord, and other works.—On Saturday Brahms' noble German Requiem, a work of which we hear far too little in London, was performed by the Bach Choir.—The Royal Amateur Orchestra likewise gave a concert on the same day, their programme including Schubert's unfinished Symphony in B minor.—The Highbury Philharmonic Society on Monday performed Dvorik's Spectre's Bride, perhaps the most characteristic of the composer's works.—On Monday also the first Richter Concert of the season was given with a familiar programme, which, as usual, included selections from the works of Beethoven and Wagner, besides Liszt's third Hungarian Rhapsody (which fuiled to clicit the applause it is usually accorded), and the everwelcome unfinished Symphony in B minor of Schubert. A remarkably fine rendering was given of the Meistersinger prelude, while the Parsifal prelude and Beethoven's C minor Symphony went almost equally well. Dr. Richter was of course received with great warmth by h's admirers, and among an enormous audience (foo fifteen-shilling stalls had been sold for this concert) were the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh.—The Prince and Princess of

Wales were present at the concert given at the Albert Hall on Saturday by the Guildhall Students and the Royal Artillery Band. But the programme was not a strong one, and the concert was very thinly attended.—To the numerous miscellaneous and other concerts of the past week we have not the space to refer.

or the past week we have not the space to refer.

On Monday, May 12th, Mr. Charles Capper gave a very successful Musical and Dramatic Matinée at the Steinway Hall. Mr. Charles Capper whist'ed three solos, and was supported by Miss Rosa Leo and Mr. Lawrence Kellie, who sang; by Mr. Howard Reynolds, who played a solo on the cornet; by Mons. Tivadar Nachez, the violinist; Mr. Eric Lewis, Mrs. Lancaster Wallis, and others. Mr. Alfred Capper gave a new and very interesting experiment in thought-reading, which was completely successful.

interesting experiment in thought-reading, which was completely successful.

Notes and News.—The Royal Italian Opera will open on Monday with Messrs. J. and E. de Reszké and Mdlle. Nuovina from Brussels in Faust. On Tuesday Carmen will be given, with Miss De Lussan and a naw tenor, Signor Valero. Thursday is set apart for Bizet's Pearl Fishers, in which M. Cobalet, the French baritone, will make his début. Lohengrin with Miss M'Intyre for the first time as Elsa is down for Friday, and Saturday will see the réntree of Madame Melba.—The Carl Rosa London season ended with a performance of Faust, with Mr. Ben Davies in the titular character, on Wednesday.—The death is announced of the Belgian violinist, Hubert Léonard. He was born at Bellaire in 1819, studied under Habeneck at the Paris Opéra Comique, and succeeded De Beriot at the Brussels Conservatoire. In 1870 he settled in Paris as a teacher, among his pupils being M. Musin and M. Marsick. He was the first to play Mendelssohn's violin concerto in Berlin, under the composer's direction.—Herr Scharwenka is unable to come to London this year. He has had an operation for abscess performed on his left hand, and will not be able to play for two months.—The musical criticisms in the World, formerly written by Mr. Engel, are now from the graceful pen of Mr. Sutherland Edwards.

MR. JAMES NASMYTH,

The inventor of the steam hammer, died, on May 7th, at Bailey's Hotel, South Kensington, aged eighty-two. The family belonged to Tweeddale, and the deceased, whose father was the well-known artist Alexander Nasmyth, was educated at Edinburgh, where he early evinced a taste for mechanical pursuits. As a boy he made a small working steam-engine to grind his father's colours. In 1829 he came to London, and was appointed by Mr. Maudslay his assistant in his private workshop. On the death of Mr. Maudslay, in 1831, young Nasmyth returned to Edinburgh, made himself a set of engineering tools, and with these, and a capital of sixty-three pounds, he commenced business in Manchester in 1834. Subsequently, he removed to Patricroft, four miles from the city, where an extensive



MR. JAMES NASMYTH Inventor of the steam-hammer Born August 19, 1808. Died May 7, 1890

series of workshops soon arose. There the requirement of the Great Western Railway of a hammer capable of forging a wroughtiron shaft 30 in. in diameter led to the invention of the steam hammer which bears Mr. Nasmyth's name—a machine capable of such delicate adjustment that it will accomplish the most ponderous work, and will also crack a nut. Mr. Nasmyth inherited some of his father's talent, as exquisite pen-and-ink drawings of his in the possession of his friends sufficiently testify. Since his retirement from business life, at the age of forty-eight, he devoted much time to astronomy, and his monograph on the moon, in preparing which he collaborated with Dr. Carpenter, of Greenwich Observatory, is the most valuable English work on the subject. In 1883 appeared his very interesting autobiography, edited by Dr. Samuel Smiles. —Our portrait is from a photograph by Elliott and Fry, 55, Baker Street, W.

GENERAL GORDON'S MEMORY has not faded in China, for a new municipal hall at Tientsin has been named after the General.

THE OPENING OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM IN THE EVENING is much appreciated by the public. During the last two months the evening visitors numbered 16,977.

THE MEMORIAL TO THE LATE FATHER DAMIEN, to be erected by the National Leprosy Fund, will consist of a granite Runic cross over his grave at Molokai. A medallion portrait of the heroic priest is to be carved on the cross.

THE NUMBERING OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE UNITED STATES begins on June 2nd next, and is expected to occupy a month at least. Preparations have been going on since last October, under the direction of a Special Census Superintendent, Mr. R. Porter, who commands a perfect regiment of minor officials and enumerators. The Census is estimated to cost 1,700,000.

RUBIES IN BURMA are believed to abound at many points beyond the area of the Ruby Mines district proper. There is little doubt that several valuable mines exist in the Shan States, but superstition prevents the inhabitants from collecting the stones. Thus, at one mine in particular, which is supposed to be guarded by supernatural beings, tradition declares that some adventurous natives once carried off a rich booty, but were immediately followed by the spirits and compelled to return the treasure.



Messes. Marshall (Limited).—A song which will be asked for again and again is "The Old Home," certainly one of the prettiest and most pathetic compositions of the day. The words are by F. E. Weatherly, the music by W. M. Hutchinson. It is published in three keys.—Of the same taking type is "An Old Love Dream" (with violin and 'cello obbligato), written and composed by George A. Binnie and Edward St. Quentin.—By the above-named composer is the music for a really comic and laughable poem, by H. Burrows Smith, entitled "The Awful Yeo Ho!" This song will "bring down the house" at a popular concert—No. 146 of Marshall's Philharmonic Edition of "The Abbey Original Voluntaries for the Organ, Harmonium, or American Organ" (Vol. V.), contains eleven very pleasing pieces by J. Horspool, most praiseworthy of which are "Dominus Regit Me" (pastorale), "March of the White Robes," "Tantum Ergo," and "Ave Maria."—Quaint and ear-catching is "Muscovite Dance," by Ivan Tchakoff, for the pianoforte. It is well worthy of being learnt by heart.—A bright little after-dinner piece for the pianoforte is "March of the Pensioners," by Edward St. Quentin.—Merry and danceable is "Across Country," a hunting galop, with vocal chorus (ad lib.), by Josef Meissler. This galop will take foremost rank in the ball programmes of the season.

the ball programmes of the season.

Messrs. Duff and Stewart.—The frequenters of garden parties and outdoor fites in general will be familiar with Franz Schubert's tuneful opera of Rosamunde, which is one of the two works produced on the stage during the composer's lifetime. Amongst the most interesting of the latest issues of the Hanover Ldition are four well-chosen selections from Rosamunde: "Ballet Music," Nos. I and 2; and "Entr'actes," Nos. I and 2. For the Hanover Edition Adrian de Lorme has arranged as pianoforte duets two well-known morceaux, "Pluie de Corail," by Durand de Grau; and Wollenhaupt's "Scherzo Brillante," both of which arrangements will prove welcome additions to the repertoire of the home circle.

home circle.

EDWIN ASHDOWN. — Two charming pianoforte pieces of medium difficulty, by H. Lichner, are "The Gondolier" ("Gondellied") and "May Song" ("Mailied"). "Valse Brillante," by Fritz Spindler, for the piano, is a showy piece for the drawing-room.—The same may be said of "Andante and Scherzo," for the pianoforte, by Albert Fox, and "Jagdlied Skizze," for the pianoforte, by Gustav Merkel.—A satisfactory addition to the schoolroom repertoire will be found in "Quatre Morceaux de Salon pour Piano à Quatre Mains," by François Behr: No. 1, "Gavotte de Grand, Mère," a sprightly piece which will please the young folks; No. 2, "Marche Nuptiale," most difficult and least interesting of the group; No. 3, "Violettes de Nice" (valse de salon), pretty and tuneful; and No. 4, "Berceuse des Ondines," a pleasing and flowing melody.

flowing melody.

MISCELLANEOUS.—"Story's Coloured Music System" may lay claim to novelty, and will undoubtedly prove very attractive to young beginners, and may induce them to persevere in their studies with vigour. The author remarks, "The division of the work into books or parts will facilitate study, and drive the nightmare from many a poor tired brain to which the daily round of exercises in the ponderous ungainly volumes of his 'tutor' is a daily horror and nightly spectre. How many promising players have to thank their 'tutor' for spoiling prospects that would have saved them at least the reputation of being mere neophytes in the divine art?" Although we cannot agree with the author's sweeping condemnation of "tutors" in general, yet there is no doubt that children are always pleased with bright colours, and can quickly pick up anything written in simple rhymes, hence the new coloured music system will prove a success in many cases (Messrs. G. Philips and Son, Fleet Street).—The time-honoured marriage hymn, "The Voice that breathed o'er Eden," will meet with a formidable rival in a new hymn for matrimonial occasions, "O, Father, all-creating," words by Rev. J. Ellerton, music by Mabel Mayne (Messrs. Chappell and Co.).

CHAMOIS IN THE SWISS ALPS need protection from indiscriminate sportsmen lest their race should disappear. The Federal Council has been petitioned to restrict chamois-hunting, especially between the Jungfrau and the Wildhorn.

FREE DINNERS TO THE VIENNESE SCHOOL-CHILDREN have done a vast amount of good to the little ones during the last two winters. The meals have just ceased, but will recommence in November, and the teachers state that both the health and the learning powers of the children show marked improvement through the nourishing food. The Swiss Government propose to introduce the same system.



The Season has kept variable, rather cold, with air currents keeping the vane constantly on the move, but mainly returning to a northerly point. St. Petersburg reports warm weather, Spain complains of cold, and whilst our crops and fruit trees are backward in England, France seems to have emerged out of a cold spring into summer brightness. The fig-trees and walnuts in the home counties are only just leafing, as the lilac is in bloom. Spring-sown crops have benefited by the intermittent April character of the first fortnight in May. The grass wanted rain in many districts where the meadows are annually let in the spring-time for grazing. In 1889 the rental to the farmers and graziers was above the average of most revent years; this season the contracts are reported only about ninety-five per cent. of what they were a year ago. After the heavy flood of last week, especially that falling on Friday, the grass crop is regarded as of increased promise, and the price of store cattle is checked in its tendency to fall.

THE SHIRE HORSE, the Down Breeds of Sheep, and Berkshire Black and Yorkshire White Pigs are still finding good customers abroad. The list of sales to Denmark, Canada, Russia, Spain, Norway, France, and Sweden, made during April last by Mr. Sanders Spencer, Holywell Manor, St. Ives, of his noted breed of white pigs, shows what a cosmopolitan is the English porker; he makes the world his home, and is colonising every country. On a visit last autumn to Holywell Manor, in company with the American Consul, we learned one of Mr. Spencer's secrets for improving a breed:—The pigs, big and little, were kept as clean and well groomed as are the horses of our stables, and this "massage" treatment applied to the porkers made them thrive exceedingly.

THE INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT of our Board of Agriculture continues to point out the latest means for combating plant and cattle

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187 m.m. to 1 p.m. Royal Irish Constabulary.
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189 m.m. to 1 p.m. Royal Irish Constabulary.
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7 p.m. to 10 p.m. M.d Lesex \(^1\) comanty.

11,30 a.m. to 1 p.m. Twelfth Lancers.
11,30 a.m. to 1 p.m. Twelfth Lancers.
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7 p.m. to 10 pm. Twelfth Lancers.
7 p.m. to 10 pm. Twelfth Lancers.
7 pm. to 10 pm. Twelfth Lancers.
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diseases, as well as to supply reports of the prospects of crops abroad. In a leaflet just issued reference is made to the six reporting British Provinces of India, which appear to cultivate about twenty millions of acres in what whilst the period States because it will be acres in what whilst the period States because it will be acres in what whilst the period States because it will be acres in what whilst the period States because it will be acres in what whilst the period States because it will be acres in what whilst the prospects of the prospects of crops abroad. Provinces of India, which appear to cultivate about twenty millions of acres in wheat, whilst the native States have some six millions and a-half under cultivation. The latter only furnish estimates after harvest. The last crop in the Punjab was 5 per cent, and that of the North-West Provinces and Onde 6 per cent, short in area, owing to the failure of the winter rains. A yield of 10 to 12 annas is expected, where 16 annas are an average, and 20 annas are any abundant crop. annas an abundant crop.

Another Leaflet of the Board is a reprint of a bulletin recently issued by the Entomological Division of the United States recently issued by the Entomological Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, and refers to the disorder known as the "Root Knot Disease," produced by eelworms, supposed to be a similar pest to that which infests clover and other plants in this country. These leaflets, with that issued in April—"Caterpillars on Fruit-Trees"—as to the best remedies to get rid of the pests, are good evidence that the officers in St. James's Square and 44, Parliament Street are on the alert Parliament Street are on the alert.

THE GROWING OF TOBACCO in England is not given up. Last season Sir Edward Birkbeck, amongst others, grew a good crop of the "white barley" variety, and sold his previous crop at 6d per lb. This season the Horticultural College and Produce Company, Swanley, Kent, are conducting an experiment on their farms. Probably the young plants will be put out in the open by the 10th of June, protected by French flower-cones for a few days, and should then go on graving into a green which in appearance in one of the then go on growing into a crop which in appearance is one of the handsomest to be seen in the United Kingdom.

SUMMER WEATHER cannot, thinks Sir John Lawes, in writing to the Furmer and Stock-Breeder, be forecast with any certainty: this conclusion is arrived at after fifty years' close observance of the seasons, and is, moreover, in accordance with scientific views. Nevertheless, the Rural King of Rothamsted records as a singular fact of his farming operations, the invariable occurrence of great wheat crops in all the years ending in "4," beginning with 1834. In 1844, 1854, 1864, 1874, there were large yields, yet "I should be very-sorry to predict the wheat crop of 1894 would follow the same course." We may remark that a pamphlet was published some twenty years ago ascribing fat and lean years every four seasons, but the record failed in time. Sir William Herschell made a diagram of dear wheat years to agree with the curve of the planet Jupiter—say about eleven years—but Free Trade overturned this theory also. Nevertheless, the Rural King of Rothamsted records as a singular

HORSE PROCESSIONS, or rather cart horse parades, have suddenly extended throughout the country in a most satisfactory manner, reminding one of the four-horse teams which, in farmers' waggons, were formerly shown—as they still are in the Norfolk and some other Shows—and gave pleasure to the country side. The sight in Madrid of visitors to the bull fights arriving in waggons drawn by decorated teams of bullocks is a national feature, and our own Royal Agricultural Society might take the hint, and let farmers' men, their wives, and children come on the Show ground in their masters' waggons. The display would be a Show in itself.

THE FAMOUS STALLION HERMIT was the sire of horses that have won on the Turf, says the Live State Journal, between 300,000l. and 400,000l., and gave a revenue to the Lord of Blankney of some 10,000/, a year for nearly twenty years. A "private view" given us of this famous stallion a few years ago showed a moderately-sized chestnut, with points of the Arab in legs and quarters. Age and ease gave him a lusty stoutness in the barrel, indicating vigorous health.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA has had a "good" crop of wheat, says intelligence from that colony. Then what is a "good" crop? Just one

quarter to the acre! whilst this old country produces three and a-

THE INFLUENCE OF HARVEST REPORTS upon markets in America is often sharp and high. The Bureau estimated on April 1st wheat prospects at 81 per cent., and prices went up 3s. 6d. to 4s. per quarter. The estimate on May 1st, just received, promises a yield of 80 per cent.—a decline of one point.

INDIA is building flour-mills on the roller principle, and from the returns of the Bombay Flour Company a profitable business has been secured—paying a dividend of fifteen per cent. It is hoped English enterprise will start duiries in India, where the butter of the breakfurt table is far inferior to that enjoyed at home breakfust-table is far inferior to that enjoyed at home.

THE WATER IN BREAD is of very different quantities. THE WATER IN BREAD is of very different quantities. It is computed by experts that flour made chiefly from imported wheat will absorb 60 quarts of water per sack, whereas flour made from farmers' wheat absorbs but 56 quarts. The extra gallon of water contributes to make an extra gallon of bread—3 lbs.—which is worth say 8d.; therefore when 1s. to several shillings more per sack are paid for the best flour, it is all the difference dearer, minus the 8d. gained in extra loaves. Sometimes four to six extra loaves are obtained but housekeepers cannot well get changes and more whole. obtained, but housekeepers cannot well get cheaper and more wholesome bread than that made from home-grown wheat.



"INNOCENCIA: A STORY OF THE PRAIRIE REGIONS OF BRAZIL"
(1 vol.: Chapman and Hall) has a special interest, inasmuch as, "INNOCENCIA: ASTORT OF THE FRAIRIE ENGINES BRAZE (I vol.: Chapman and Hall) has a special interest, inasmuch as, according to its preface, it is the first published English translation of any work of light literature by a Brazilian author. The author writes under the pseudonym of "Sylvio Dinarte;" the translator is Mr. James W. Wells, F.R.G.S., so that the experiment is in good hands. And it was well worth the making. The scenes and the portraits are absolutely fresh and new; and have not the faintest resemblance to English or American representations of South American life or character. The plot is simple—elaborately simple, if we may coin such a phrase; but, since the reader will find himself on altogether new ground and among unfamiliar condit ons, he will find no lack of small surprises. Moreover, though the story is touchingly sad, the general tone is bright, and even humorous—the lightning-like flash of tragic passion through such quaintly quiet air, coming apparently from nowhere and leaving nothing behind it, has an effect the like of which we cannot remember to have met before. If "Sylvio Dinarte" has many such wares, the sooner Mr. Wells, or any other competent middle-man, brings more sooner Mr. Wells, or any other competent middle-man, brings more of them into the English market the better. Unless "Innocencia" be a unique specimen, there should be a mine of romance in Brazil

only waiting for the working.

"Broughton," by A. S. Arnold (3 vols.: Ward and Downey), is a well-meant work; and it would be more effective, regarded as a novel with a purpose, if the excellence of the intention were kept a little more in the background. Mr. Arnold appears to have a profound faith in the infinite capacity of vice for transformation into ound fatth in the manus capacity of vice for transformation into virtue, in a manner to which a leopard's changing his spots would be a trifle, and in the essential equality of all men and women in the matter of marriage. There is a grand interchange of hearts between gentlefolk and pitfolk to an extent which we fear works better in romance than in real life. Indeed we have seldom met with a novel in which the characters are so instinctively prone to fall in love outside their own social spheres. There is a great deal of

sermonising, all very edifying, though unquestionably tedious; and we wish that the author had limited one portion of his purpose to words alone. The moral salvation—we cannot think it permanent—of the elderly profligate and worse than profligate, Philip Hoxton, with all the foulness and wickedness of the world upon his body and mind, if no longer in his heart, by means of marriage with the pure young girl Jessie, suggests ideas which are too unpleasant for a really satisfactory dinoment. The novel is rambling and ill put together, and so overcrowded with charac ers that it is difficult to keep track with them. None the less, it is certainly above the average. The author has a real drift, whether one agrees with it or not; and his characters are alive, however little one may like them. The moral salvation-we cannot think it permanent

agrees with it or not; and his characters are alive, however little one may like them.

So many novelists have reason to be grateful to Mr. Gladstone for pleasant and useful notices that it looks like downright professional ingratitude when no fewer than three new novels, all at once, combine in a furious onslaught upon him. It is certainly an odd coincidence that the next three stories on our list, read in succession, should all of them have this peculiarity in common. It had better be said at once, however, that none is likely to do him any damage. "Through the Crowd," by Hubert Simmons (I vol.: Roper and Drowley), is instructive rather than interesting, reminding the reader now and again of books of the "Enquire Within Upon Everything" order. Thus there is a receipt, which looks simple and effective, for taking wasps' nests, and the author has evidently thought a good deal about practical agriculture, and the qualities of different kinds of string. On the law of marriage he is much less sound; but on that head fiction, as is well known, has rules of its own. There is not much of a story, but there are a great many episodes in the lives of an immense number of people, which are treated in a gossipy and anecdotic sort of style. One episode, by the way, of a judge who sentences his own son to death for murder, is very far indeed from being taken from one of Bulwer's best known situations. Mr. Simmons is at his best when chatting about every-day things. Drama is as much out of place in his work as it would be in a popular guide to knowledge.

The autobiographic hero of "Sub Sole," by the Rev. Philip Norton

about every-day things. Drama is as much out of place in his work as it would be in a popular guide to knowledge.

The autobiographic hero of "Sub Sole," by the Rev. Philip Norton (I vol.: J. Nisbet and Co.), is a missionary bishop, who sets out to convert Central Africa by a combination of gospel and dynamite, is aided by the old original Wandering Jew, who becomes his soninlaw, and is opposed by a melodramatic Jesuit and a mysterious grey nun. There is a great deal about a subterranean city, whose inhabitants seem to be descended from the lost tribes of Israel, and not even Mr. Rider Haggard could have imagined the wholesale slaughter which takes place between the armies of Bishop Smith and the Wandering Jew on one side and those of the Jesuit and the Nun slaughter which takes place between the armies of Bishop Smith and the Wandering Jew on one side and those of the Jesuit and the Nun on the other. The novel is unquestionably inspired by a serious purpose—so serious that its unintended transformation by Mr. Norton's hands into burlesque is no laughing matter. We doubt, moreover, if Lord Wolseley's well-known modesty will be pleased with a doggrel dedication which would have been fulsome and perservid had it been addressed, on the score of their military merits, to Carsar, Buonanatte, and Wellington rolled into one.

to Cæsar, Buonapatte, and Wellington rolled into one.

"A Nasty Cropper" by George F. Underhill (1 vol.: Trischler and Co.), is described as "a sporting story." There is certainly a hunting scene to justify the title, but the "Cropper" in question applies rather to the hero's love affairs than to the events of the applies rather to the hero's love affairs than to the events of the field. Over those he, and most of the others, certainly come to grief; and, we must in fairness add, deservedly. There is little to distinguish the story from legions of others which deal with matrimonial scandals, and trust for a denoûment to the Battle of Abu Klea. "A Nasty Cropper" belongs to an exceedingly commonplace type of fiction, and there is altogether nothing to interfere with its general acceptability—Gla Istonite circles excepted.

OVERWORKED? POSTMEN LONDON ARE

There are no class of men on which the business public are more dependent than on the London postmen. They are entrusted with communications of the highest importance and value, which rarely. if ever, they fail to deliver promptly. These men as a class are sober, industrious, hard-worked servants. From early morning until late at night, in all weathers, they continue to tramp over and over the same route. They become part and parcel of the business man's existence. This constant walking and exposure in our changeable climate often entails rheumatic difficulties, pain and stiffness in the limbs, yet there can be no cessation from the daily routine of their lives; whether suffering on not they are oblimed to be at their part. suffering or not they are obliged to be at their post. It is said that a greater proportion of the London postmen always keep that famous remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, by them, applying it to the muscles after a severe day's work, as a preventative. Others who have received sprains and have been afflicted with severe rheumatic pains have been promptly cured by the application of this remedy. Mr. J. Booker, 47, Princes Road, Kennington Cross, London, S.E., a postman, writes—"I have suffered most agonizing rheumatic pains through my shoulders and the back of my neck for months, many times being myshelp to abtain any slow. I procupied a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil the contents of which I applied to the efficient unable to obtain any sleep. I procured a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, the contents of which I applied to the afflicted parts, and the pain departed almost at once, affording me the first good night's sleep I have been able to obtain for many a night." Mr. A. F. Cann, of 31, Swinton Street, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C., writes—"One morning on my rounds, as a postman, I sprained my ankle, and was scarcely able to walk, when I was necessarily appeared by the contents of one bettle I was vertexly a need to the second of the contents of one bettle I was vertexly a need." Mr. H. mended to use St. Jacobs Oil. Before I had used half the contents of one bottle I was perfectly cured." Mr. H. Newman, 45, Picton St., Camberwell, London, S.E., postman, says—"Having suffered from rheumatism in the knee for a period of twelve months, during which time I consulted several physicians and tried many remedies, without receiving any benefit, I used St. Jacobs Oil. I have much pleasure in saying that it eased the pain directly. I felt it act like an electric battery on me. The contents of one bottle completely cured me, and I can now walk as well as ever While the postman's 'lot at best is not a happy one,' he is undoubtedly saved much pain and discomfort, which he would otherwise be obliged to endure, were it not for the remedy in question."

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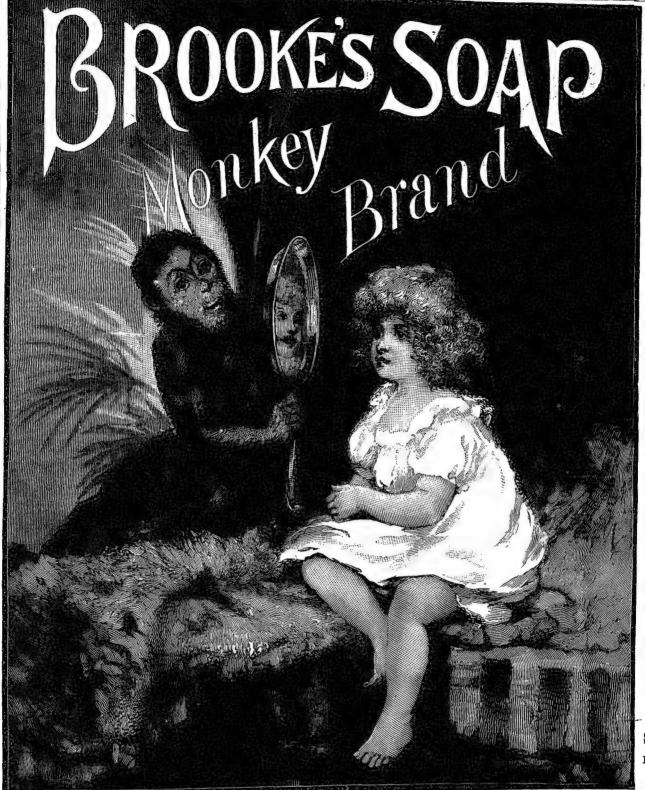
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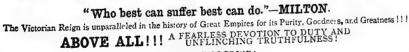
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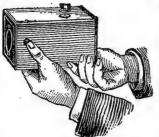
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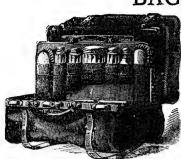
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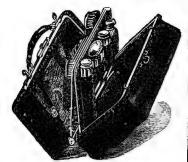


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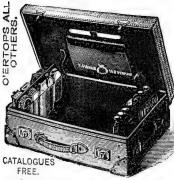
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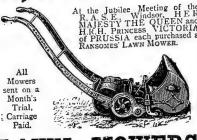
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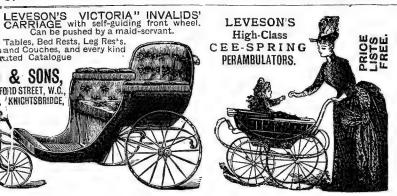
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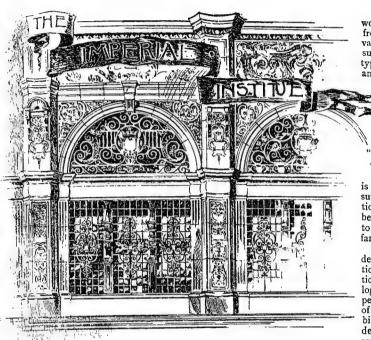


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THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE

UNITED KINGDOM, THE COLONIES, AND INDIA.

WRITTEN BY SIR J. R. SOMERS VINE, F.R.G.S., F.S.S., ASSISTANT-SECRETARY TO THE INSTITUTE.



ORNAMENTAL SCREENS IN MAIN ENTRANCE

THIS INSTITUTE which is destined to perpetuate the national acknowledgment of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria's reign, is now so rapidly taking form, both as regards the progress of the main structure and the development of its intended operations, as to encourage public interest in the many details which necessarily attach to a building and to objects which are assured of prominent identification with the long and glorious sovereignty of the present occupant of the Throne of the United Kingdom and its Colonies and the Empire of India.

towards the end of the year 1886, and just lt was prior to the closing of that magnificent display of the resources of the Empire—the Colonial and Indian Exhibition—that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales conceived the happy idea of combining its lessons and the remembrance of the conspicuous event of the following year by the founding of an architectural memorial, within whose walls useful work might be carried on from day to day with ad-vantage to every British subject, and appropriately typifying the desired unity and illimitable resources of

every pormighty Em-pire which he and his sons

'Had seen face to face And fain would leave as one."

And fain would leave as one."

The spacious palace which is fast rising, and is in a sufficiently forward condition to permit of a judgment being formed with respect to it, is the result of that far-sighted conception.

Like its world-famous predecessor, the Great Exhibition of 1851, and other national proposals of an analogous character, the Imperial Institute, at the outset of its career, had to encounter bitter opposition—ofttimes degenerating into unreasoning and unscrupulous depreciation.

The motives of its original sufficiently and in the space of the

The motives of its origi-

nator were sneeringly flouted, the capabilities of its con-ductors loudly impeached, and the objects of its establishment described as unmistakably worthless.

worthless.

But earnest determination and sincere aspirations had their due effect on the public mind, and the illustrious author of this latest symbol of a "United Empire" received a generous response to his appeal for its establishment.

Before the end of the summer of 1887 over 400,000l. had been freely subscribed from every part of the world which acknowledges the supremacy of the British Flag, and this gratifying tribute to a noble idea afforded evidence of widespread confidence in the aims and intentions of its avowed promoter. Long prior, however, to this agreeable point in the history of the enter-



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES President

prise, an advising body—comprising some of the best-known men in the country—and including the Earl of Carnarvon, Lords Revelstoke, Rothschild, and Knutsford; Sir Lyon Playfair, Sir Henry James, Mr. Goschen, Mr. H. H. Fowler, Mr. Ritchie, Sir Frederick Leighton, Sir Ashley Eden (since deceased), Sir Owen Burne, Sir Frederick Abel the Lord Mayor, the Governor of the Bank of England, the President of the London Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Henry Broadhurst, and Mr. Neville Lubbock, with Lord Herschell as Chairman—had promulgated their deliberate views upon the scheme, and unfolded proposals of a far-reaching purpose. Their conclusions were framed not only to illustrate the industrial and commercial resources of the Colonies and India and to diffuse throughout the United Kingdom a knowledge of their present condition and continued progress, but also to afford to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects opportunities of becoming acquainted with the development, during the Queen's reign, with the actual condition, and with the further progress, of the resources, natural, industrial, and commercial, of the United Kingdom itself, and by actively promoting technical and higher commercial education, to advance the industrial and commercial prosperity of the country.

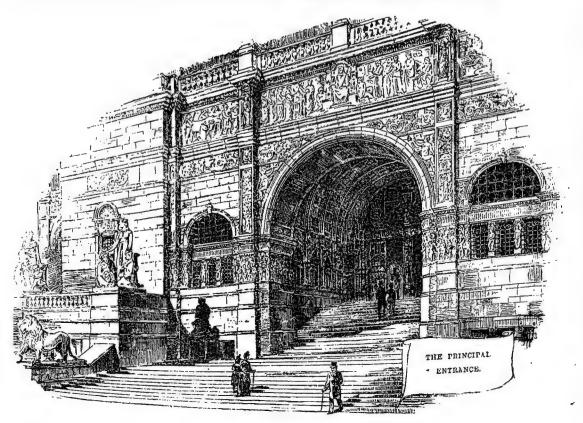
The suggested location of the Imperial Institute pro-

country.

The suggested location of the Imperial Institute provoked much divergent contention, which fittingly earned the designation of "The Battle of the Sites." It ended in the acceptance of an almost free grant of a space, of nearly nine acres in extent, by the Royal Commissioners of 1851. In no other part of London was such an advantageous position to be found except at a cost which would, after the purchase of the ground, have left a sum wholly inadequate for the crection and maintenance of the buildings and the accomplishment of the several objects which had been indicated.

cated.

The property of the Commissioners had been bought out of the profits of the Exhibition of 1851, with the express intention of offering sites for any large public buildings which might be required for the promotion of Science and Art, and the area of the magnificent donation combined the City and Guilds Technical College, the Royal College of Music, the Natural History Museum, and Government





SIR I. LOWTHIAN BELL, BART., F.R.S.,

Schools and Museums, which are a necessary adjunct of, and ought to be in immediate proximity to, an Imperial Insti-

ought to be in immediate proximity to, an Imperial Institute.

These many considerations carried the day, and in the end suitable designs were invited in open competition from British architects. Six professional men of high repute were ultimately selected to submit their plans to the judges—the Earl of Carnaryon, Lord Herschell, Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A., Sir Frederick Abel, and Mr. A Waterhouse, R.A.—whose choice fell on Mr. Thomas Colcutt, F.R.I.B.A. His designs were unanimously deemed to ensure the erection of a suitable edifice within the prescribed monetary limits. The high honour paid to Mr. Colcutt at the "World's Fair" in Paris last year as an exhibitor of his plans of the Institute was a striking confirmation of the accurate appreciation of "the Selecting Committee."

Nearly twenty contractors tendered for the construction of the buildings, which was eventually entrusted to the experienced firm of Messrs. Mowlem and Co, with Mr. George Wallis (formerly of the Royal Courts of Justice) as Clerk of the Works.

The site of the Imperial Institute cannot fail to be tolerably familiar to many thousands of the millions of visitors who witnessed the series of displays commencing with the International Fisheries Exhibition in 1883, and ending with the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in 1886. The main entrance in Exhibition Road, and the subsidiary entrance, together with the long connecting court, which was such a striking feature of initial inspection as far as Queen's Gate, South Kensington, is now supplanted by a

broad avenue known as the "Imperial Institute Road." The façade of the building is on the north side of this thoroughfare.

The sidewalks of the road, each fifteen feet wide, will eventually be studded with trees of a like character to those on the Thames Embankment. The actual length of the frontage is a little over six hundred feet, and the courts and galleries are carried northwards to the Royal Albert Hall, the rear boundary being coincident with the southern parapet of the illuminated fountains which were overlooked by the late Prince Consort's statue. To the original donation of the land have since been added the arcades which formerly enclosed the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, so far as they extend to the northern boundary. As the southern ends of these arcades are being architecturally adapted to harmonise with the main edifice, the whole frontage will stretch to nearly three hundred yards in length. This extension, for obvious reasons, is not visible in the illustration.

It may here be mentioned that the "foundation," or "corner-stone"—as our Transatlantic brethren prefer to name it—is a huge block of granite from Cape Colony, and stands on a pedestal of Indian bricks.

In a general way, the ground-plan of the building, as it is rising at this moment, may be compared to a nave with central and wing transepts. The prevailing style is a free rendering of the Renaissance, and as the amplitude of mouldings and the abundance of arabesque carvings will show a decided relationship to Early Italian Renaissance, it may be



CUPOLA OF CENTRAL TOWER



LORD HERSCHELL

safely said that the Imperial Institute will afford a significant example of the gradual movement towards the Renaissance, as practised in this country during the last two decades.

The crowning attraction of the foreground is the great portal, surmounted—although set back from it—by a large square tower, capped by a dome-shaped cupola and emblematic effigy at the apex.

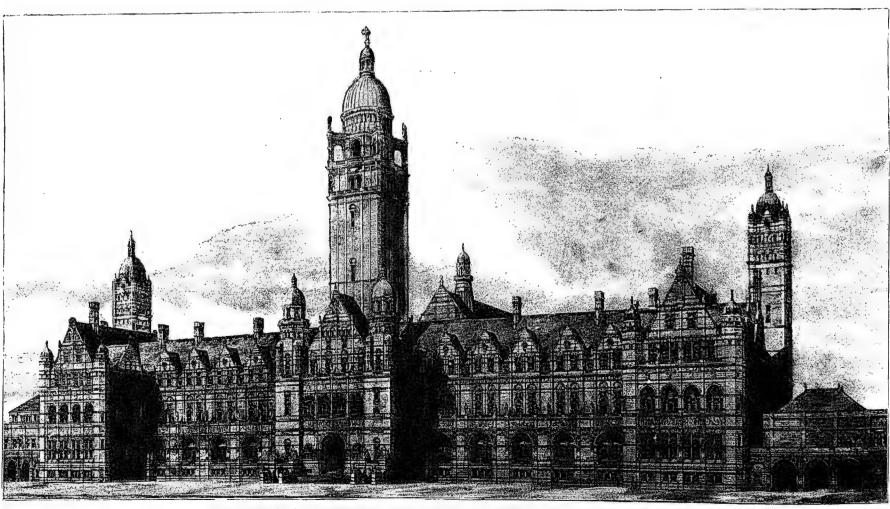
The altitude of this tower will be three hundred feet, and of the two flanking towers one hundred and seventy-six feet each. Their solidity is insured by walls nine feet thick, composed of hard bricks set in cement. Within these towers are comprised tank-spaces and storerooms, and the central beacon would easily accommodate a large peal of bells, should public spirit be encouraged in the future to assist a native industry by the provision of this form of national rejoicing. Portland stone, quarried from the Whit-bed, is the material facing of the front walls. This particular bed supplies a stone which is generally believed to possess the best qualities for withstanding the deteriorating effects of the London atmosphere. The use of red brick enters but sparingly into this portion of the work, and, being confined to the recesses, is not without service in sensibly adding to the desired intensity of light and shade.

The principal entrance is seventeen feet wide by twenty-three feet and a half high, and constructed altogether of Portland stone.

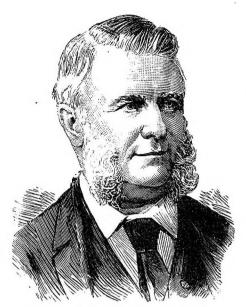
The frieze over the arch will be covered with symbolic modellings, the seated figure in the middle representing Her

Portland stone.

The frieze over the arch will be covered with symbolic modellings, the seated figure in the middle representing Her Majesty Queen Victoria. The internal screens (shown in the engraved heading to this article) are of Hopton Wood stone, richly embellished—the various openings being filled



THE FAÇADE OF THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE COLONIES, AND INDIA (On the North Side of the Imperial Institute Road)



SIR F. A. ABEL, C.B., D.C.L., D.Sc., F.R.S., Secretary,

with stained glass, brass turned and chased balusters, wrought-

with stained glass, brass turned and chased balusters, wroughtiron fretwork, and marble columns—and elaborately carved. Hopton Wood and Portland stone are associated in the vaulting. It should be said of the Hopton Wood stone that, possessing many of the characteristics of marble, it is capable of fine polish, which brings out all its delicate markings. Their pleasing effect is increased by the interposition of Derbyshire fossil panels, extracted from the same quarries. The greater part of the arch is now finished, and mutely appeals for a tribute of praise to the applied skill of British artisans.

The Hall will, undoubtedly, be the great gem of the whole fabric. It will exhibit a diversified use of various marbles and Indian teak panelling, fourteen feet high on the sides, with a richly-coffered and vaulted ceiling. Its dimensions will be one hundred and twenty-eight feet long, and sixty feet wide; the side-aisles will be each twelve feet wide. A musicians' gallery will be provided at the southern end, and it is contemplated to raise a platform at the northern end, with needful retiring-room accommodation.

The beautiful staircase, which will be the continuation of the main entrance to the Reception Hall, will not be ready for criticism and admiration when the building comes to be opened. This splendid apartment is not absolutely required for the preliminary operations of the governing body, and they have therefore wisely decided that it, and of necessity the staircase, shall remain as the basis of a second contract, to be hereafter determined. It will form a block—independent, but for this exquisite link—of the main building. The first flight of stairs, twenty-one feet wide, will lead to the vestitule, from which the Hall is to be approached, and be supported by marble pilasters, arches, and other devices. From the vestibule-landing, the stairs will return to the first floor by the corrido:s shown in the sketch. In the choice of the

ornamental marbles, British (including Irish) and Colonial will have prior claims. Their great expense, when compared with Belgian and Italian marbles, will compel, however, a limited indulgence in their employment. The ceiling will be of arabesque plaster and coloured.

Scarcely, if at all, inferior to the grand stairway just described, is that by which access is gained to the principal rooms on the first and second floors. The steps are of Hopton Wood stone, with marble balusters and rail. It is intended to line the walls with specimens of British and Colonial marbles. The ceiling will be profusely decorated with arabesque plaster, and have a prominent cone, forming arches to that portion leading on to the second floor. The windows are to be of stained glass in suitable patterns. The floor will be of marble, and the mode in which the steps will be upheld is worthy of notice. They are to be carried on marble cantilevers, and the soffits of the arches will be covered in mosaic or some other ornamental material that will lend itself to colour decoration.

It is just possible that, after all, a section of the interior which will command more contemplative study than any other is the polished stone corridor running along the entire length of the principal floor. The vaulted ceiling, luxuriously panelled in arabesque work, rises twenty feet from the marble floor, and the passage, twelve feet wide, is adequately lighted by the range of windows to the front. The arched grille, to be seen at the left of the picture, is of wrought iron, the balusters below being of bronze. The doorway conducts to what is to be the post-office and telephone room. At no distant date many suggestions that



ONE OF THE COMMITTEE ROOMS

this corridor would be an excellent situation

this corridor would be an excellent situation for representative statuary may bear fruit. It is from this that the administrative departments of the Institute will be reached. They will comprise Directorial and Secretarial Offices, a Conference Hall, Committee, Map, and Reading Rooms, and a Reference Library. All these apartments will be solidly panelled in Rangoon teak, Canadian black walnut, and English oak, and richly carved. The ceilings will be treated in raised plaster arabesque.

On either side of the ante-rooms to the Conference Hall will be long galleries, constituting a first floor to the main galleries. The ground floor is intended for the accommodation of organisations and societies which may eventually desire to be associated with the Institute. A considerable portion of its space will also be devoted to the refreshment department, the kitchens being placed on the top floor. On the second floor will be found sample rooms, test laboratories, and kindred apartments.

The gabled projections of the façade are fairly uniform in style, but the increased size of those of the eastern and western wings, by reason of their bolder outline, give larger scope for vigorous ornamentation. They are, of course, entirely in Portland stone.

From the outset care has been taken to secure every fire-proof appliance, and the building is to be brilliantly illuminated by the electric light, and heated in the winter season on the most approved principles. The nearly-square routs at the rear, formed by the angles of the wings and the Reception Hall, indicate the position of the Exhibition Galleries. There will be covered ways



SIR SOMERS VINE, F.R.G.S., F.S.S., Assistant S

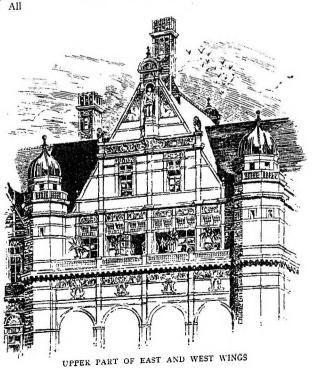
from them to the arcades, and it is possible that the convenient subway of the Metropolitan District Railway will be continued right into the eastern arcade.

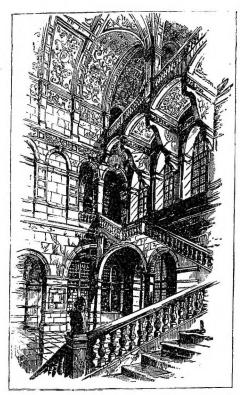
The internal organisation of the Institute has, for its guiding principles, the broad plan laid down by the Advisory Committee in December, 1886, but the key-note of the whole enterprise is summed up in the expressed intention to promote, as far as possible, harmonious consolidation of existing but diverse methods of procedure and scattered inclination of instincts, and to supplement the fostering and enlarging of this excellent spirit with the practical service which must ensue from the provision of commercial and sample collections of natural and manufactured products, with their appropriate adjuncts. Occasional special exhibitions of Colonial and Indian produce and manufactures will be arranged. At one time a particular Colony or portion of the Empire may desire to show its progress; at another time a general comparison of particular industries may be useful. Whilst the permanent galleries will exhibit the usual commercial or industrial products of the several Colonies and India, the occasional exhibitions will, it is hoped, stimulate and enlist the sympathies of Colonial and Indian producers, and keep up an active co-operation with the industrial classes of this country.

But as no memorial really worthy of Queen Victoria's reign could be confined in its objects to any one part or parts of the Empire, the Imperial Institute will comprehend collections of the national products of the United Kingdom, including such from other countries as have an important bearing on its industries, and also collections illustrating the development of the prominent industries, trades, and handicrafts of the country; their condition as they advance from time to time being properly exemplified. These collections will be arranged and described so as to afford full scientific, practical, and commercial information relating to the sources, nature, facilities of supply, and a



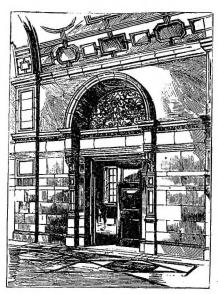
EAST STAIRCASE TO FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS (Offices and Sample Rooms Wing)





WEST STAIRCASE TO FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS (To Principal Rooms in West Wing)

of its Libraries, Offices of Reserence, Reading-Rooms, and facilities for Conserences—and, in fact, with all the advantages and comforts of a first-class club—be a central source of information upon all matters relating to the natural and industrial resources, the trades and handicrasts, and the commerce of every part of the Empire; it will afford facilities to all classes for acquiring practical knowledge regarding known and new materials, and information relating to inventions made and industrial achievements accomplished, at home, in the colonies, and in foreign countries. The manusacturer, the merchant, and the tradesman will be able to obtain through its agency samples of our Colonial and Indian products, with particulars regarding their commercial and natural history, and the Institute will, by means of Loan Collections and Libraries, by the organisation of Lectures and Conferences for provincial centres, and by co-operating with local commercial and trade museums, maintain an intimate union between itself and the chief seats of commerce and industry throughout the United Kingdom. For the present, the perfecting of the work taken in hand is directed by a Temporary Governing Body, comprised as follows:—H.R.H. the Prince of Wales K.G. (President); Lord Herschell (Chairman); Sir I. Lowthian Bell, Bart., F.R.S. (Vice-Chairman); the Archbishop of York; the Earl of Carnarvon; the Duke of Fise, K.T.; Lord Revelstoke; Lord Rothschild; Lord Thring, K.C.B.; Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G.; the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P.; the Right Hon. Sir Henry James, Q.C., M.P.; the Right Hon. Henry H. Fowler, M.P.; the Right Hon. Charles T. Ritchie, M.P.; the Governor of the Bank of England; the Lord Mayor of London; the President of the London Chamber of Commerce; Sir Henry Hussey Vivian, Bart., M.P.; Sir Frederick Leighton, Bart., President R.A.; Sir Edward C. Guinness, Burt.; Sir W. H. Houldsworth, Bart., M.P.; the Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B.; the



DOORWAY IN CORRIDOR

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Esq.
The Secretary is Sir F. A. Abel, C.B., D.C.L., D.Sc., F.R.S.; and the Assistant-Secretary is Sir Somers Vine, F.R.G.S., F.S.S.

F.R.G.S., F.S.S.

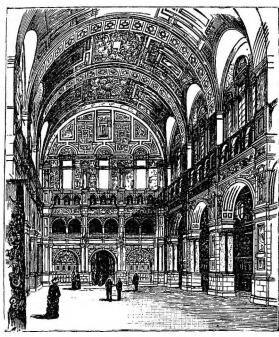
The above names represent at this time "the Corporation of the Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India, and the Isles of the British Seas," as defined by the Royal Charter, issued on the 12th of May, 1888. But before the 12th of May, 1891, this body will be replaced by one into which the element of popular election will—under a form of constitution now being devised—largely enter. The scheme of representation which has been drafted is adapted, not only to represent directly all classes in the Empire, but also the commercial and industrial interests of every portion of it. The labours which the permanent governing body will have constantly to supervise are succinctly set out in the charter in the appended form:—

1. "The formation and exhibition of collections representing the important raw materials and manufactured products

ing the important raw materials and manufactured products of the Empire and of other countries, so maintained as to illustrate the development of agricultural, commercial, and industrial progress in the Empire, and the comparative advances made in other countries.

2. "The establishment or promotion of commercial museums, sample-rooms, and intelligence offices, in London and other parts of the Empire.

and other parts of the Empire.



THE RECEPTION HALL

3. "The collection and dissemination of such information relating to trades and industries, to emigration, and to the other purposes of the charter as may be of use to the subjects of the Empire.

4. "The advancement of trades and handicrafts by exhibitions of special branches of industry and commerce, and of the work of artisans and of apprentices.

5. "The promotion of technical and commercial education, and of the industrial arts and sciences.

6. "The furtherance of systematic colonisation.

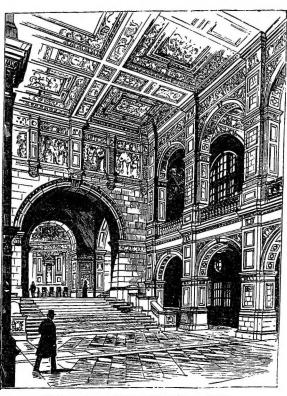
5. "The promotion of technical and commercial education, and of the industrial arts and sciences.

6. "The furtherance of systematic colonisation.

7. "The promotion of conferences and lectures in connection with the general work of the Institute, and the facilitating of commercial and friendly intercourse among the inhabitants of the different parts of the British Empire.

8. "The doing anything incidental or conducive to carrying into effect all or any of the foregoing purposes."

Already in one very important instance the Imperial Institute has taken beneficial action. It has been a merited reproach that the Empire "upon which the sun never sets," and which has no rival in the number of various-speaking peoples owing fealty to it, has long experienced the want of facilities which might be afforded by a sufficiently comprehensive institution where a practical and colloquial acquaintance with the more important modern Oriental languages might be acquired. The example of France, Germany, and Austro-Hungary in establishing institutions of this character has been in striking contrast with the action taken in this country. It is not that there has been an utter absence of corresponding work in the attempt to afford facilities for the study of languages by the commercial and official classes, but it is undeniable that there has been a want of energy and an unexplainable stagnation in connection with this subject which has been conspicuous. There have existed at University College and at King's College, since their formation, Professorships of certain Oriental languages; and the Indian School of University College on the one hand, and the Oriental Section of King's College on the other, have imparted valuable instruction in the preparation of candidates for the Indian Civil Service and the



Diplomatic and Consular Departments; but the most ardent advocate could not say that such provision has appreciably and adequately met the wants and satisfied the requirements of a great Empire, and an almost unlimited field of students. It is into this perceptible gap that the Imperial Institute has stepped, with promising expectations. A federated Committee—strong in its members and their means—Sir Frederick Abel, C.B., D.C.L., D.Sc., F.R.S., being the Chairman — has been called into existence, and with the course of the present year there will be no ground of complaint that complete arrangements are not available, and on easy terms, for the systematic pursuit of studies in over thirty languages by all conditions of men who are anxious to perfect themselves in a thorough knowledge of the history, literature, economical and physical geography, political economy, and the national and industrial resources of the countries and districts in which the various languages are used. The inauguration of this School took place in January last, under the presidency of the Prince of Wales, and with an address from that renowned master of the art and science of language, Professor Max Müller.

Such is the outline of this great national work both in its Müller.

Müller.

Such is the outline of this great national work, both in its structure and organic features, and they will unquestionably stimulate the growing belief that the Imperial Institute is certain to take leading rank with the many achievements of modern architectural art, that it will worthily commemorate the auspicious circumstances which prompted its establishment, and that it will in good time abundantly reward the earnest expectations of its Royal Founder and the band of able coadjutors associated with him in its development.

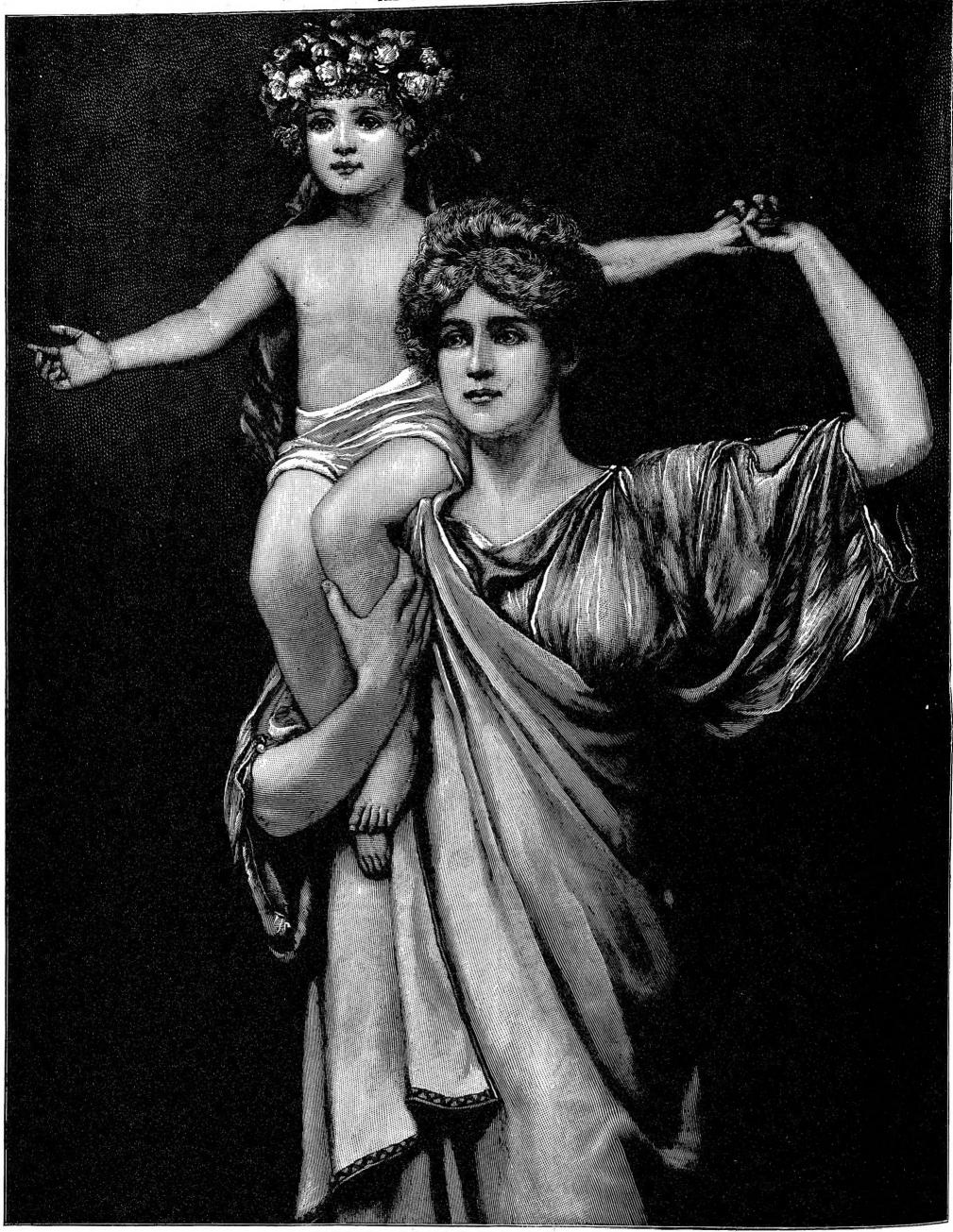
During the present week the Prince of Wales and the members of the temporary Governing Body visited the site, and made a careful inspection of the building operations.

Our engravings are from drawings by Mr. C. E. Mallows from designs by the Architect. The portraits of the Prince of Wales, Lord Herschell, and Sir F. A. Abel, are from photographs by Downey and Co., of Ebury Street; that of Sir Lowthian Bell, by Elliott and Fry, 55 and 56, Baker Street, W.; and that of Sir Somers Vine, by Connolly and Hermann, of Wellington, New Zealand.



THE PRINCIPAL CORRIDOR

THE GRAPHIC, MAY 17, 1890



"THE INTRODUCTION"

FROM THE PAINTING BY HERBERT SCHMALZ

The "Graphic" has, with Pen and Pencil, it appears,
Made friends the wide world o'er now nearly twenty years!

Its Birth seems yesterday—two decades soon are o'er—

'Twill hold its own, we trust, for many decades more! Behold its Child—Time flies!—a sturdy infant too,

Who fain would run alone, and pants for pastures new;

Who fain would run alone, and pants for pastures new;

For telegrams as well as instantaneous views.

A daring Child! Let's hope this "Daily Graphic" may,

Be, with its Pen and Pencil, graphic day by day!

J. ASHBY-STEERY.